THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 93

1835–1836

December 29 April 4

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1913

Washington Decemr 29th 1835

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

To B. F. Middleton Dr

18½ Galls Winter Oil @ $1.25 —— $23.12

Recd payt

B. F. Middleton

19229

Recd Nashville 29th Decemr 1835
of Andrew Jackson by the hands
of Robt. Armstrong Two Hundred &
Fifty Dollars for work done on
the Hermitage House

David Sefferson

Doll. 250

19230

No. 8.

B. 1st P. 334

B. T. Middleton Grove

J. Boulanger

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nashville 29. Decr. 1835

Dear Genl

I hand you enclosd. D Jaffers Receipt for Two Hundred Fifty Dollars, added to Mr Ruffs Receipt enclosd a few days since. make Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars the Amt of my Bill on you.

Respy

Your friend
Hbst.
R Armstrong

19231

155 Oil Cloth —
90 Flags —
$245⁰⁰

Genl. Andrew Jackson.
Hermitage T

His Excellency Prest. A. Jackson

Dec - 31st 1835

Bought of Thos. H. Jacobs —

1835 Nov 4.	2 Gall H Gin @ $1½	—	$3. —
Dec 1.	1 doz Port	—	12. —
22.	1 Gall Jam Rum.	—	2. —
			$17. 00. —

Washington Dec 31. 1835

Recd Payment
Thos H Jacobs

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Mrs Jackson

Bot. of John Miles

1835

Decer 31st To 1 pr. B. Saton Shoes ~ $1.50

Rec. Payment

John Miles

pr Thos. C. Wilson

19234

No 6.

B. 1st P. 334.

Thos H. Jacobs vim Mt

J. Boulanger

1835? (Message)

and our Southern, western & north western
borders relieved in a great measure from
those unhappy colisions which formerly
took place between our citizens and
the aborigines on these borders - the
humane plan adopted by the govern=
=ment for their preservation has
been & is now carrying it into full effect - The
Indians have been and are removing
to a country selected for them fertile
& productive ~~and~~ beyond the Mississippi
where they are living in plenty, ~~and~~
happy under their own laws and
customs, ~~and~~ protected in their posses=
=sions, & safety, by the general govern=
=ment, whilst their former residence
are filled in the new states, with an indu=
=dustrious, moral, and happy yeomanry

19235

[1835?]

I regret to inform you that we have received no official information from France, since my last message to congress, from the publications in ministerial Journals of France we are informed that a bill has been passed by the chambers & peers & approved by the King making appropriations for the payment stipulated in the treaty of July 1831 with a proviso, as ~~insulting to us, and~~ offensive & ~~independent~~ [illegible] ~~heaping insult upon injury~~ [illegible] After a delay of upwards of four years based upon mere [illegible] & pleas, whilst France has been receiving all the benefits stipulated by us for her benefit and which have amounted nearly to, much if not more, than the sum stipulated to be paid to our citizens for indemnities for spoliations on our commerce and other acknowledging the justness of the debt by her public journals the King proposed the appropriation stipulated to be paid, with the proviso, that the money as not to be paid until an apology is made or what is the same explanation for a pretended insult to her in the President's message of 1834.# why it may be asked had not France paid the debt she acknowledged to be just & had pledged her national faith & the honor of her King long before by the treaty she would have spared the Executive of the painful duty in exposing in his communication to congress in 1834 the facts disclosing the bad faith of the Government of France, as he was bound to do by the requisitions of the constitution.

What injury to the offence of a message which declared the [illegible]

19238

What the dishonorable [disgraceful] attitude her France [illegible] places herself by this proviso, & [illegible] the finances of the [illegible]; what after having acknowledged the justness of the debt, because she is asked to pay it, being long due, & having failed to pay, [illegible] she takes the requirement as an insult and [illegible] to pay the money which she acknowledges justly due to our citizens as an indemnity for the pretended insult — how degrading to that proud & chivalric nation is such conduct.

Would this have been the conduct of her Francis the first, — her Henry 4th, or her Bonaparte, or even any high minded honorable French man owing a just debt — every honorable man [illegible] would answer in the negative — France herself, her Francis, her Henry & her Bonaparte would have paid the debt and then demanded satisfaction for her insulted national honor. But what cause does France allege as an insult —

The answer of every honest high minded honorable man must be in the negative. the debt would have been first paid, and then the demand for satisfaction of her insulted honor. [illegible]

But the very proposition is as insulting as it is degrading to our Government.

By the constitution it is made the duty of the President "from time to time to give to congress the state of the union

and to recommend to their consideration
such measures as he shall judge necessary
and expedient. In pursuance of this in-
junction the president makes known
to congress the state of our affairs with
France — he states the treaty, and the stipula-
-tions under it with a religious exactness
in which he was obliged to bring ~~[illegible]~~ in
review the unfaithfulness of France in
not complying with her national engage-
-ments under the treaty made by her
king ratified & regularly exchanged by
him and for which as her sovereign
he had plighted his faith for its full
execution — the various subterfuges
and pretensions for the delays in non fulfilment and
~~from~~ the reluctance & bad faith shown
on her part in ~~non~~compliance, when she was in
had been from the exchange of rati-
-fication of the treaty ~~[illegible]~~ in
the receipt of all the benefits under
it stipulated on our part — The president did then, as he seriously
does now, recommend to congress the
adoption of such energetic measures
as would enforce a peaceful compliance, letters of marque & reprisal, and
that was the only peaceful remedy known ~~[illegible]~~
known to [illegible] who had written
~~[illegible]~~ the laws of nations ~~[illegible]~~
upon ~~[illegible]~~ and what has France
~~[illegible]~~ presumed & arrogated to herself — to inter-
-fere with our domestic concerns and to dictate to the —

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the president of
~~to~~ free & independent america, the
Language he must use in fulfiling his
constitutional duties, and that he
must refrain from speaking the truth ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ of the govt of france
as it relates to ~~the~~ impunity or the
~~[illegible]~~ or any other nation when they ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ~~with~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to compensate
[illegible] with them [illegible] voluntary engage-
=ments by solemn treaty for wrongs inflicted upon
our independent commerce, declares herself
unsettled, is willing to put up with
and puts into her pocket the five
millions acknowledged to be justly due
to our citizens. And is this degradation
to be submitted to; that the president
must submit his communications
to the agents here of foreign govern-
=ments & know from each whether
it is worded, pointed & made suitable
to each's palate before he sends it to
congress. there cannot be an individual
american that would yield to such
arrogant presumption in a foreign govern-
=ment, & if there are, he is unworthy
of the name and unworthy to live
under blessings of our happy government
affords. The history of the whole transaction
of France shews not only a disregard for
their national faith, but that the
passage of the law with this proviso
was to raise a pretext for violating
the treaty on her part & by that means
avoiding the payment of her just & acknowledged
debt —

debt— she was informed by our minister
the moment the insulting amendment
was proposed & presented to the chambers,
that if adopted we would view it as a re=
=jection of the treaty— notwithstanding
this information the Duke de Broglie
prime minister accepts the amendment
the peers afterward adopt it, & the King approves
and as private advices informs, the
minister was encouraged to do this as
he was informed that the senate would
not support the President in his ad=
=hering to the treaty, by granting
him the means to inforce it, and
as evidence of this fact the rejection
by the senate of the three millions
of dollars appropriated by the House
of representatives to enable the Prt
president to place our fortifications
and our Navy in a proper state of
preparation for [in case of necessity] defence, and therefore
they may trifle & sport with our nati=
=tional character [and honor] violate her treaty,
insult us by demanding apology for
pretended insult when non was of=
=fered or can be found, and that she
will not comply with her treaty
until a change of the Executive
is made— these are the pretensions
of France— she must be misinformed,
& misguided by [bad] men— there cannot be

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an american, that is not a traitor
to his country and its best interest
who would not resent such pretensions
in a foreign government. She has
heard already the voice from Main
to Louisiana, no apology, no explana-
-tion. my heart cordially responds
to that voice, no explanation, no
apology, but what is to be found
in the message & in our Ministers & before the committee ~~of the French~~ ~~government~~
letter explaining it. The treaty
must be fulfilled. no war, close the
custom houses, but the peaceful
remedy. Letters of mark and repri-
-sals, and when the debt is paid
& France taught to know, that
we ask nothing but what is clearly
right, and submit nothing that is
wrong, and how scrupulously we
maintain our national faith &
treaties we can ~~be f~~ return
to our former intercourse and
friendship. The treaty must be ful-
-filled responds every true american. and
of congress responds to the voice of the
people, with the smiles of heaven in every
good cause the treaty will be fulfilled

note. The rejection of the appropriation by the Senate
relied on by France, that the Executive will not
be sustained in enforcing a fulfilment of the
treaty. McKean

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(B) note-

The charge of the French Government in 1797, of being insulted by the presidents message (speech as then called) is similar to the present subterfuge resorted to by the French Government- What cause has not this Government to complain of insult & violated faith from the French Government were we to scan its public acts, the proviso on which she places the payment of indemnity passed by the chambers, accepted of by the Ministry, passed by the Peers, & approved by the King as a salvo for his violated faith ~~&~~ in retaining the 25,000000 franks which all had acknowledged to be due, and all appear willing to pocket it as a full indemnity for the ~~this~~ complained of insult- In ~~this~~ this early stage our Govt. repelled the arrogance of France for this attempt at ~~the~~ interference with our domestic concerns- and every independent & true american will resent to death the hauteur demand for apology for any ~~thing~~ thing said by the President ~~by or to~~ congress in performing duties impo~~sed~~ ~~upon~~ =sed upon him by the constitution in his message to conclude- there has been nothing inexorable in the conduct of France which ought to relax our measures to enforce the treaty- but on the contrary to extend & invigorate it-

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Paper by
the President
Andrew Jackson

on French
indemnity

1835 16

in which at sometime the direct application will be made to effect the most dangerous designs. It does not diminish the power of this poisoning influence that it is diffused by a complication of machinery throughout our double system — the amassing of millions by the Government of the United States, through indirect taxation while it operates at first in seducing the national Representation ~~into prodigality. produces no contraction~~ ~~and~~ into a contaminating profusion, ~~by~~ it produces no contraction by prompting Congress to throw the residuary millions into the State Legislatures, to tempt them to indulge the same vices. If annual surpluses of millions are put at the disposal of Congress and the State Legislatures, not levied with the consent of the people for immediate application to specific objects, but almost without their knowledge by the insidious mode of the Customs, is it to be doubted but that it will lead to combinations among the strong in those bodies to monopolize and to deprive the weak of their fair proportions &c

19242

to appropriate them to individual and political objects, in a word to do as other men in similar circumstances have done, make plausible professions of a disinterested anxiety to restore the excess to the humble hand of labor from which it was wantonly wrung, while in fact it is diverted to subserve the purposes of the selfish, the cunning and the ambitious. The operation of such a system cannot fail to bring about the degeneracy which in other free states have gradually undermined their public virtue and with it its guardian institutions. There is a taint in the very origin of this system with us. No other than a sinister motive can induce the imposition of a tax on the people with a knowledge that there is no legitimate use to which it can be applied. To levy a tax to pass through the hands of a succession of officers and to undergo the legislation of successive deliberative assemblies, simply for the purpose of restoring. -

Whatever

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whatever may be saved in the transit, to those from whom it was originally taken, is so irreconcilable to common sense as to be scarcely consistent with honest intentions. To establish such a procedure as a system, under such pretences is not to be anticipated from the public virtue and intelligence of the people of this country.

Unforeseen circumstances however may sometimes produce a great excess of Revenue, when the taxes are imposed merely to meet the exigencies of Government. An immediate reduction of duties, would seem to be the natural - certainly an easy and efficacious remedy for such a contingency. But if from conflicting interests in our diversified Country this should be found impossible, and the surplus in the Treasury be found so great as to render its continuance there incompatible with the public welfare and safety, a condition of things is presented, which appears to me to recommend and require an amendment of the Constitution. as I have before intimated. As Congress cannot

-apply

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apply the public money to any other objects than those contemplated in the grant of powers, it certainly has not authority to distribute it among the States, and place it at the discretion of other Legislative bodies. If Congress have not an absolute discretion over the public money, it cannot impart an absolute discretion over it to State Legislatures. Besides it would be only increasing the evil complained of, by multiplying the abuse of Legislating away surpluses, in as much as every State Legislature would have the disease communicated by the distribution, and heightened by the circumstance, that the sums thus put at their disposal, are acquired without being subject to the check involved in the responsibility of laying the tax from which they are derived.

To avoid the struggles for the surplus which the distribution system, must necessarily beget, policy suggests the necessity, that if the power of making distribution be conferred on Congress by a constitutional provision - a fixed

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a fixed rule of distribution should also be established, leaving nothing to legislation but a declaration of the amount of surplus, and if the avowed, be the true object of distribution, a restoration of the surplus to the pockets of the people, then it should be given to the states according to the ratio of their population, and applied without the intervention of State Legislation to the reduction of the poll Tax where it exists - the direct State tax - or whatever imposts the State levies on the citizens to the full amount of the distributive share, received by such states

(Draft)

19246-7

(Ten Sheets)

1835

Synopsis of the charges against Col. Foster, Collector of the District of Presque Isle. Pa–

1st He has held the Office for a period of more than thirty years being longer than it is believed the spirit of our republican institutions warrant–

2nd He is arbitrary, overbearing, and tyrannical, to those under his authority–

3d He is petulent and oftentimes highly abusive to persons who call upon him to transact business in his Official capacity–

4th He is irritable and capricious, and often times influenced in the exercise of his discretionary powers, more by momentary whims than any desire to promote the ends of right–

5th He is the owner of a wharf and store house at this place (Erie) and has been for several years interested in the forwarding and receiving business, which it is believed is incompatable with his Official duties–

6th He holds the appointment of Superintendent of the

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the public works constructing at this (Erie) harbor, situated nearly two miles from his Office, the duties of which need his constant personal attention during the whole of the season in which the services of the Collector are required. The respective duties of Collector and Superintendent cannot properly and effectually be attended to by the same person.

7th He is a strenuous advocate of principles and measures which, if carried into effect, would subvert the ~~good~~ order of our government, withdraw the power from the hands of the people, and in a short time destroy even the semblance of a republic.

8th He makes his Official power the means of propagating those principles, and is inveterate and insulting to any one who ventures to dispute his assertions or argue with him the correctness of his doctrines.

9th He is unceasing, unlimited and violent in his hostility to the liberal and truly republican measures of this administration particularly in relation to the Bank of the United States.

10th With not obeying the wishes of a majority of the Democratic party of the borough of Erie in refusing to appoint Henry L. Harvy as Deputy Collector and persisting in the appointment of Mr. Kingsbury to the situation who is alleged not to be a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania —

The nine first charges are set forth in a memorial signed by sundry citizens of Erie and its vicinity addressed to the President and will be found in the accompanying package numbered 18 —

In answer to that portion of the foregoing charges relating to arbitrary and overbearing conduct &c, on the part of the Collector toward those transacting business with him, there are testimonials signed by sundry individuals as to the courtesy and correctness of his general conduct, contained in packages Numbered 3. 4. 9. 10. 11. 12. and also in the letters of the Hon. Judge Baldwin and Rufus S. Reed Esqr marked B. and C.

Charge No. 5. is contradicted by the deposition of

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of E. N. Habbert, marked 17 who states that he was in partnership with a son of Col. Foster in the business referred to and that the latter was in no way concerned therein. No explanation of the 6th charge has been made by the Collector. Charge No 10. will be found in package numbered 1, and the reply to it is contained in the Collectors letter dated the second of September 1834, in the same package; in which he states that he had nominated Mr. Kingsbury as Deputy Collector and transmitted the same for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, before the proceedings of the meeting stated, were communicated to him—

The statement of the Hon. John Galbraith, and the reply of John M. Foster Esqr, to the same, accompany the papers and are marked D. and E—

Synopsis &c in the case of Col. Foster Collector of Erie.

Prepared & submitted to the President of the United States

1/6 of 25 Millions is 4.166.666 2/3 · [1835]?

Interest on 25 millions at 4 pr. cent for 1. year, is 1,000,000

Interest on 20.833.334 for 1 year, is ~~[illegible]~~ 833,333

Interest on 16.666.668 for 1 year, is — 666,666

Interest on 12.500,002× for 1 year, is — 500,000

Interest on 8.333,334 for 1 year, is — 333,333

Interest on 4.166,668 for 1 year, is — 166,666.

~~Payments including interest~~

~~First payment~~	~~5.166.666 2/3~~
~~Second~~	~~4.999.999~~
~~Third~~	~~4.833.332~~
~~Fourth~~	~~4,666.666~~
~~Fifth~~	~~4.499.999~~
~~Sixth~~	~~4.333.332~~

Interest on Instalments

First.	1,000,000
Second	833,333
Third	666,666
Fourth	500,000
Fifth	333,333
Sixth	166,666
Total	3,499,998, or in round
numbers	3,500,000
deducting	1,500,000
	2,000,000 francs or
	$400,000

× This should be 12,500,000. The difference is caused by dropping the fraction of a franc in the calculation

19250

Calculation of
the amount
to be paid to our
citizens $5,400,000
principle & interest
over the 1,500,000,
to be paid with
interest to French
citizen.

Amount of
French
indemnity

[1835]?

no member of congress ought
to be permitted to appear
as council in the Supreme
court where the U. States
are a party and the validity
of Foreign Grants are brought
in question a prohibitory
law should be passed—
the frauds practised on
the Govt. in Florida have
been greatly promoted in
this way—"and letters from
his council" (webster Berrien
White & Wild were his council)
he is a partner in the claim;
a mr Cornagon said informed
him that mr Taney would
not be suffered to go on
the Bench, until that claim
of Forbes & Co. was settled"—Spanish
Grants are still making in

19251

Florida — the law author-
izing the the courts to decid
ought to be upheld —
and the courts, ~~of [illegible]~~
judge Reed, of Enquiry
ought to be revoked

Novbr 1833 —

Mr. Balch [1835?]

movement of politicians — White's disapprobation to the proposition — declined — In Sept. 1834 returning from the Hermitage the information of Mr Balch was corroborated by Major [illegible] who was then a member, and who stated that he had written to Judge White on the subject of a nomination for President by the Legislature — the judge in reply repudiated the project entirely — was opposed to it and in consequence therefore, this project was entirely dropped by the Legislature

A. J.

Major Donelson was present at this conversation. A. J.

19252

New York. 1835

Honoured & Respected
President

I have the honour to inform you that I am the son of Mrs Frances H. Williamson the one for whom the petition was drawn up to solicit your interposition in my behalf to obtain an appointment in the Custom House in New York as Inspector. I have a family who I am bound to support, I therefore humbly solicit from you the means of doing it, I know the power rest with you & that Mr Swartwout dare not refuse what would be agreeable to you. Mr S. has securities in this city & those persons who are so unfortunate as not to be favou=rites of those securities whether particular friends to the administration or not, have seldom or ever any chance with Mr Swarthwout. one of these securities and a man who in the Spring Election made use of evry means to overthrow & change the present administration, can have any of his anti administration friends appointed by simply asking for it himself whilst I who have been an applicant for the last four Years. with the very best recommendations from the most respectable Jackson men. letters from

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the Members of Congress; a petition with a least Thirty of our Strongest Jackson friends Names to it, who all know me well. yet I cannot obtain the favour from Mr. Swartwout

I am at present entirely out of Employ and destitute of any thing to do I am willing & capable & duty in question; & have always been an Active & faithful friend to the Administration, I very respectfully Submit these reflections to your Kindness, & trust you will remember me in Some way. I would very gladly accept of a Situation as Purser in the Navy—If I could be So fortunate

With great Respect
I am truly your Friend—
Matthias Wm Williamson

To

Andrew Jackson

President of the

United States

Washington D.C.

Matthias Williamson

1835

A vice Presdt from Virginia, Barbour or Rives — or from Georgia, Forsyth, we will not object to but support with pleasure. This proud planting people whose wives ride in carriages, and are waited upon by slaves, will not vote for Col. Johnson. He could not get into their parlours, and they would think the Senate disparaged by such a presiding officer.

J. C.

1835

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Judge Catron
Political
A.J.

We have difficulties here about the Convention. The distance is so great to Baltimore and the business of men so pressing that they cannot go on however anxious they may be.

We shall however do the best we can. Nothing would gratify me, more than to take this trip — but there are obstructions in my road which are almost insuperable.

19267-8

Alfred Balch
1835
political
re. White election

General
Andrew Jackson
Prest U States
Washington City

NASHV[ILLE]
APR

[1832?] [1835]

Mexico

Dear Sir.

Genl. Santa Anna is at his Hacienda waiting the turn of Events, and thus I have not yet been able to see him: the disturbed State of the Country operates against my plans, but it can only do so to postpone not defeat them. You have heard of the Revolt in Texas where it is said there has been some skirmishing between the Mexican Troops, and the Texas Riflemen, always resulting in favor of the latter, but at this remote distance from the Theatre of Action we receive the news slowly, and very seldom with accuracy unless it be through an Official Communication made to the Government, and none such have been recd. recently. The course pursued by the people of Texas, has greatly exasperated Gen. Santa Anna as we hear, and he vows to chastise the insolence of these borderers even if he goes in person to do so, and this will have the effect of delaying my operations, for the President will probably do nothing on the subject untill his temper subsides. Tomorrow or the next day I shall send a Confidential Agent to Gen. Santa Anna with proposals, which will be backed by the influence of such as we can rely upon, and I am not without hopes of accomplishing my objects within a reason-able time, in the mean while I beg you will be patient — allow me three or four months in which

Pray forward this letter to Mr. Livingston and speak of the proper address as I do not know what Post Office in N. York to direct it to. —

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to work steadily cautiously and securely and my life on it that I bring you the Treaty before the Adjournment of Congress. You shall be advised from time to time of the progress I am making, so as to enable you to be prepared, and I beg you to reply to me immediately and say distinctly and positively how long I may employ myself on this Subject for the Government. I ask this positive instruction because the letter of Mr. Forsyth to me is somewhat obscure, and seems to limit me to December next - remarking, that if the work is not accomplished by that time I must return home. Now it may happen that in the present condition of the Country it will be impossible to complete the business in Decr. next, although the prospect is fair - nay the event as certain as any human event can be, that in Jany. or by Feby it will be done - In such a State of things it is my object to ascertain, whether my efforts in behalf of the Govt. are to cease in Decr. or whether I may exercise a fair discretion and continue there longer, and for this purpose I now write

you and wish to be relieved from all doubt on the subject— If my exertions in behalf of the Government are to continue beyond December tell me so, relying on me to cease them, and return the moment I can be convinced that they will be fruitless — If however I am limited in point of time — if you say that in December I must cease acting as the Representative of the U. States on this question, you shall be obeyed strictly, yet I shall not return as Mr. Forsyth says, on the contrary I shall remain and continue my efforts for a private association of individuals. I have labored at this Negotiation too long, and have its success too deeply at heart to omit struggling so long as there is a fair prospect of success, and as I am thoroughly persuaded, that I shall attain the object by being allowed a reasonable time my determination is to continue my exertions until success crowns the effort — if not for my Government (which I greatly prefer doing) then for a Company already formed with the object of making the purchase, and who have solicited my aid to do so, not knowing that the Government is in pursuit

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of the same object. I keep them in suspense by saying that whenever a fair prospect is presented for commencing their operations I will inform them of it, and they may enter upon the subject. In this way the Association is kept in check by waiting on me for information and I avoid a conflict of purchasers — secure the object for the U. States if possible — and in the event of failure, either for want of time allowed me, or for any other cause, the field will be open to private enterprize. Relying on hearing from you immediately in reply to this I remain

Dear Sir
very Respectfully
Your Most Obed^t. Servt.

A: Butler

Gen: Jackson.

This goes by private hand to our Consul at Tampico or Matamoros

Mr Jackson 1835

Bought of R C Washington

2 pair English Silk Hose $4.00

Rec Payment

R C Washington

19278-81

1835

My dear Sir

I intended to have seen you this morning but have been so overrun with company and occupied with our friends in regard to the terrible calamity that has befallen our City that I shall have to defer it till tomorrow. I therefore send you Mr. Madisons letter, which, considering his habitual caution, says a great deal. File it away amongst your papers.

Yours truly

M.V.B

Saturday

The President

19282

Mr. V. B. enclosing
Mr Madisons
note on the
message to be
kept on file—
A. J.

The President

Shelby County 1 Jany 1836

My Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have made a conditional purchase for you of 920 acres of Land on the East bank of the Mississippi between Latitude 33 & 34 which is believed to be entirely above even the overflow of 1828 — enclosed is a full copy of my contract, also a platt of the land as made out by Capt. Dawson from whom I made the purchase — you will see by reference to the contract that I have until the 4th of next month to decide whether I take the land or not — I have some knowledge of the land but not sufficient to decide without a further examination, its situation is the very spot I prefer and I do hope it may turn out as represented by Capt. Dawson in whose statement I have entire confidence; the land sales commences at Pontotoc on Monday next I must be there then, which puts it out of my power to examine the land in person — I have however got Mr. Eppy White of this County an old & substancial farmer of fine practical sense good judgment & strict integrity to go on the land and examine it carefully, he left Memphis late yesterday evening in company with Capt Dawson for the purpose of examining the land — I have instructed him to take terms and follow every line, then run lines through the land in different directions noting particularly its quality, &c

19283-a

it is principally a Cane Prairie -
lightly timbered & said to be one of
the finest tracts on the River - Should
it turn out so on examination, I consider
your fortune made. - Capt. Dawson
Speaks confidently on the Subject -
tho he Speaks like myself from the
information of others - he however is about
to give the best proof of his good opinion
of the land as he has now on the way down
15 hands which he intended to have
Settled on the land I conditionally purchased
for you, which he will yet do should I decline
taking it for you - & if I take it he will
in that case settle his hands on the
W ½ of sec 15. the No. W. qr. of 22 & the
No. ½ of 27. designated on the enclosed
map & shaded with red - the part
I conditionally purchased for you is
shaded Green & including the 120 acres
shaded on two lines red & the other two
Green - you will see from the plat
that you barely touch the River at at a
corner of the 120 acres - the two fractions
in front Capt Dawson informs me belongs
to Bernard & Walker of Natchez -
it is the Walker (who is candidate for
the U. S. Senate) & can be purchased
for $10 cash per acre - but Capt
Dawson says it is not important
that altho good land it is washing
in the River rapidly & the banks will
in a few years your land will
become front - I doubt it & recommend

you of [to purchase] the lower fraction which he says contains about 150 or 200 acres to purchase it - but as I have already in case of a trade with Rawson over stepped your limit $8000. I cannot venture further without further authority from you - [part of] Sections 7 & 8 shaded Brown & marked in the face "Indian Charleys or McNeals" is settled by Mr. McNeil of Natchez who planted 300 acres in cotton last year, the first crop too & actually made a Bale to the acre - there is also several new settlements near the same place - Mr. McNeil as I am informed has been offered $40 per [acre] for a section including his improvement. I have this from good authority & from the same authority I am informed that the land I conditionally purchased for you is equally good, lies equally high & can be much more easily cleared, if so I have indeed made your fortune - be that as it may I assure you that I have exerted myself to get you a tract on the River on the best possible terms & believe that the one I purchased is among the very best - if as good as represented & it belonged to me I would not take $30. per acre - I have already expended some 50 or $60 in looking out a place for you - besides I am to pay Mr. Whites expenses & $2 per day until his return home - I have instructed him to take time & examine the land well - the heavy cane as it is represented will be difficult to examine - it will take 4 [or 5] days to do it as it ought to be done

(over)

19286

& I have more confidence in Whites
examination than my own - my instructions
to him in writing is after he examines the land
to proceed on to Pontotoc in person with
his notes of examination where he will find
me, then upon getting his report if I
like it, you will see by reference to
the agreement I am to give him Dawson notice by
4 Feby or lose the purchase, hence I thought
it best to incur the expense of White to Pontotoc
so that in the event of my taking the land
I could send him on to Helena with the notice to Capt
Dawson that I will take the land, [illegible] securing the land - the cost of the
920 acres as you will see by the papers
is $11 per acre payable $8000 adding
no interest at 4 months & $2120 at 12
months - if a trade your note is to be
substituted for the $2120 in place of mine
given as your atty in fact - I am so sure that
the land will come up to the description
given of it, & [illegible] that you had as well send on
your note (copy of the enclosed copy) addressed
to me at Nashville with directions to be forwarded
with my other letters to wherever I may be
at the time. I think I shall be at Pontotoc
all this month - shall reach there day
after tomorrow - address me at Pontotoc
Nashville & Memphis & surely one of your
letters will find me - direct me what
to do about the fraction in front of the
land, turns out as I hope it will. -
White will reach me at Pontotoc
about the middle of this month & so
soon as I get his report will forward
it to you - hoping it may reach
you

you in time to send your overseer and some ten or 15 hands down & to open a farm this year, which I recommend — Capt. Cannon says the land is so fine that you can make a cotton crop this year, but my advice is to open as much as you can & make corn, so that next year you can make a full crop of 300 Bales — if you should be able to do this I shall be highly gratified for I assure you my dear Sir I feel a deep interest in your prosperity & success — I will leave nothing undone which can be done for you on my part — if this contract fails I will continue my exertions until I succeed if possible, for be assured the day is not distant when lands on the Mississippi any where below Memphis cannot be had for $100 per acre for front lands — I have the best means of correct information & state you if I succeed in getting you a tract of 1000 acres at $10 per I shall consider myself fortunate —

Lands are rising in the District and every where in the South & west — I am getting a few bright rule in winding up my weighty affairs,

19287

hope in the course of this year to
get enough between means in my
hands to pay up all old scores
& begin the world anew -
I left home some three weeks past
my family all well -
I have just rec'd a letter
from my best friend Genl. Jackson
in which he expresses surprised at
my [illegible] on him through Col.
Williams for the whole balance of the $1000
note he gave for the education
of my son Andrew - he cannot be
more surprised that I am for it
was not my intention he should be
thus called on, the facts are these -
when in my troubles & when the whole
of my personal effects had been sold
under execution to pay the debts of
others my credit went down so low
that I had not credit to purchase
bread for my family & I was compelled
to deposite the Genl's note with my
friend Col. Williams who pledged
it to H R W Hill who kindly advanced
the note to Williams & he laid the greater part out for
provisions coffee sugar and a years
supply for my family, hoping I could
refund. but so it is as I supposed Hill
got tired of waiting & called or drew
on the Genl. for it & that is worse

calculated interest on the note given
by the Genl. - this is too bad: but Hill is
not to blame nor Williams neither for
I suppose he did not see in what an
unpleasant situation it must place
me or surely he would not have
suffered the Genl to be called on
for I distinctly told him, at the time I handed him the note, that the
the Genl. must not be called on for
money - only as it was wanted for
Andrews education: instead of that
he is called on for the whole at
once interest & all - I have written
to the Genl. explaining as far as
I could without implicating my
friends Williams & Hill & put
the blame where it ought to rest
on my poverty - but if the Lord
spares me I cannot be poor long -
I am mortified, exceedingly mortified
that my poverty should have caused
an act of apparent ingratitude
to be done to my friend the Genl. -
who I love and respect as a Father -
do smooth over the matter & write
me what the Genl. says about the
transaction.

White is losing & VanBuren
gaining ground in this state - I
go the whole way for Jackson
& VanBuren. no doubt of V.B.s
success - write me fully the news
will we have a war with France? -
have you heard any news from
Texas & will our Government get
that country & when - write
(me)

19288

me fully & frequently — thank
God Bell is beaten for Speaker
& Polk the very man I wanted fills
his place — huzza for Jackson —
I am as usual in good spirits —
but the Genls letter was a damper —
it was still kind & just such
a letter as he ought to have written
me under the circumstances —
I trust however he will properly
appreciate my situation & make
all due allowances — I was not
to blame — Williams is the man
still I could not blame him to
the Genl — he has been too good a friend in my troubles — I knew nothing of the
claim having been sent on for
payment untill it had been sent —
I am mortified to death about it —
but it is done & cannot now
be recalled — I write as usual
under a great press — will
the Chickasaw claims be confirmed
I mean the purchases by the Speculators,
is Dr. Gwin with you & what is
doing about the Choctaw floats? —
give my love to Sister Emily
& the children & my friend Genl.
Jackson & at all times command
me freely — Yours truly —

Jno. C. McLemore

A. J. Donelson
Washington City —

Jan 1st 1836

Andrew Jackson Prest. U.S.

To H Huntt

For medical attendance on your family from Octr 1st 1834 to Jany 1836 - - — —— } $257.

Recd payment in full for the above medical account to date -

Washington - Jany 1st 1836 — H Huntt.

19289

Washington Jan 1. 1836

Mr. A. Jackson Jr.

To Wm J. Stone Dr.

1835. Dec. 2. 200 cards & printing - — $3.00

Recd payment in full Jenry 1st 1836 -

19290

Doctor H. Hunt
recpt in full
to 1st of Jany 1836
A. J.—

Mr. A. Jackson Jr.

Gen. Andrew Jackson Jan 1st 1836

1835 To E. H. and C. H. James Dr

Oct 6	To Indian Specific	1.00	[Dec 8] Pil. Quinin	37	[29] Soap	38				1.75
Mr A. J. Donelson										
" 27	" Tooth Brush	31	[30] Prescription	25	Hops	13	[31] Prescription	50	1.19	
Nov 2	. Prescription	25	[6] Elm Bark	06	[10] Prescription	50	[11] Cyt. Ointment	13	.94	
" 12	" Brush	13	[14] Sol. Hyd. Lim	19	[20] Brush	13	[31] Cologne	2.00	2.45	
" 31	. Soap	13	~~Tooth Brush~~	37	~~Pencil~~	13			.63	
									5.21	
	[illegible]				Dec 31 By Brush				37	4.84
Mr A. Jackson Jr.										
Oct. 6	. Tooth Brush	37	[13] Ext. Sarsap	19	[15] Prescription	13	[28] Prescription	25	.94	
" 28	. Ext. Sarsaparilla	13	[30] Ext. Sarsap	19	[Nov 6] Ext. Sarsap	19	[12] Ext. Sarsap	19	.70	
Nov 23	. Seidlitz	50	Lemon Syrup	50	[24] Prescription	56	[25] Ext. Sarsap	19	1.75	
" 28	" Prescription	37	[Dec 4] Prescription	25	[20] Prescription	25	Pencil	06	.93	
Dec "	. Goulard's Ext.	06	[25] Ol. Cloves	19	Ol. Sassafras	25	Acid Nitric	13	.63	
Dec 25	" Elect. Anodyne	75	[26] Syr. G. Arabic	63	[27] Prescription	37	[30] Gum Arabic	06	1.81	
" 31	" Syringe	1.50							1.50	8.26
										$14.85

Jany. 1. 1836

Recd. Payment in full
for E. H. and C. H. James
James T. Darry

19291

apothecary Drugs
bill — to the
31 Decbr 1835 — and
receipt in full
to that date A. J.

Gen. A. Jackson

Fauquier near
Warrenton Jany 1st 1836

Dear Sir

Yours of the 10th Ult^o came to hand in due season, and for your friendly exertions, contemned [?] on my account permit me to recapitulate my obligations.

The President in his Message recommends a modification in the Land Office, and the employment of additional force in that Department, and I have no doubt Congress will act upon it with effect. I think, as I have strong claims upon the promises of Judge Browns predecessor, if he is kindly disposed towards me, my services may be brought into requisition. The President has always told me, that if any of my friends about the City would watch and see when there was a possibility of his serving me, upon being informed thereof he would gladly embrace it to effect my views - He has even pronounced my recommendations as unexceptionable, and I have had his promises from the time he first came into Office. I see an effort has been made by The Hon. J. Q. Adams to effect the passage of an early general appropriation Bill, which will I presume be successful in its operation - Then, I think I might expect employment in the General Land Office - as

19292 a Considerable increase of labor must necessarily be

required. I am not personally acquainted with the Hon. John B. Mason from Va or I would refer you to him, knowing his talents and influence — if your acquaintance with him would justify such a call upon his friendship on my account, you will probably acquire additional strength, through his efforts.

I would refer you to Maj. Wm B. Lewis (auditor) to whom I was introduced by Wm B. Slaughter Esq. — he manifested good & kind feelings towards the promotion of my pretentions, and I believe if in his power he would extend towards me his friendly aid. —

I hope our long acquaintance and reciprocal good feeling will excuse the trouble I am giving you.

Accept the gratulations of the season — and make our best respects acceptable to Mrs Buck.

I am very Respectfully

Yo. Ob. St.

Wm M. Thompson

WARRENTON VA.
N

Paid 10

Docr Marcus C. Buck

Washington City
D.C.

19292-a

Memorandum for the
papers of Wm. H. [illegible]

Jan 2nd 1836

Joint resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama -

Be It resolved by the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly Convened - That his Excellency the Governor be requested to tender to President Jackson in behalf of the people of Alabama, their high approbation, of the firm, consistant, independant, and able manner in which he has discharged, the important duties of the Executive of the United States, during the period of eight years; and that the people of Alabama, through their representatives, tender to him on his retirement into private life, their highest esteem, and their best wishes for his future happiness.

House of Representatives
January 2d 1836.

I certify that the above Joint Resolution was passed by both Branches of the General Assembly: In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day & year above written:

Gideon B. Frierson Clk
of the House of
Representatives

19294

No. Washington, 2d January 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to E. H. & E. H. James or Bearer,

fourteen Dollars, 85/100

Andrew Jackson

$14=85=

19295

No.

Washington, 2d Jany — 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to John Kennedy for pad cent — or Bearer,

Eight — Dollars, 12 1/2/100.

$8.12 1/2 —

Andrew Jackson

19297

No.

Washington. 2d Jany 1836.

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to Doctor H. Hunt — or Bearer,

two hundred & fifty seven — Dollars /100

$257 =

Andrew Jackson

19298

John Kennedy

W Hunt

5

No. Washington, Jany. 4 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Mr. Roulonge or Bearer,

Fourteen hundred and twenty eight Dollars, 68/100

Andrew Jackson

$ 1428. 68/100

19301

No. Washington, 4th Jany 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to E. Tucker & Co or Bearer,

two hundred & one Dollars, 85/100

Andrew Jackson

$201.85

19302

Mr Bolonger Jan. 4. 1836

To P. Kinchy

1835 Decem	3d	1 lb finger cakes	$0=50
	"	1/4 lb almond essays	0=18 3/4
	"	1/4 lb jumbles	0=8
	"	1/2 lb tea cake	0=18 3/4
	5	2 Bottle truffles	1=50
	"	2 Do anchovies	0=75
	10	2 moulds water Ice	2=00
	"	2 Do Ice cream	2=00
	"	1/2 gallon roman punch	6=00
	"	2 lb finger cakes	1=00
	"	1 lb rattafeas	0=75
	"	6 lb shelled almond	3=00
	"	2 Bottles truffles	1=50
	"	1 Do marischino	1=50
	15 "	1 lb finger cakes	0=50
	"	1/2 lb ratafeas	0=37 1/2
	"	1 mould water Ice	0=75
	"	1 Do Ice cream	0=75
	19	8 lb shelled almonds	3=00
	"	4 lb Jorden Do	2=00
	22	1 mould Ice cream	1=00
	"	1 Do Bavaroir	1=00
	24	1/3 lb almond essays	1=00
	"	5/3 lb tea cakes	2=00
	"	5/3 lb small sponge cakes	2=00
	"	6 lb 6oz jumbles	2=00
	"	4 lb maccaroons	2=00
	"	4 lb finger cakes	2=00
	"	4 Doz sponge cake Iced	1=00
	"	200 wafer cakes	6=00
	"	4 cake pyramids	10=00
	"	1 large almond & orange pyramid	12=00
	"	2 small Do Do	8=00
	"	6 gallons Ice cream	24=00
	"	4 Do roman punch	16=00
			$118=33

19061-a

1835	amount Brought Over	$118=33
December 24th	3 gallons pine apple water Ice	12=00
"	2 Do Lemonade	2=00
"	2 Do orangeade	2=00
"	prepared chocolate	6=00
28.	1 mould Ice cream	0=75
30.	1 Do Do Do	1=50
		$142=58

January 4th 1836

Merid payment

P. Kinchy

B 1ᵗʰ P. 334 ~
P. Kenchy confectioner
J. Boulanger

Mr. Bolonger
@ /c

1835 A. Jackson Smith Joel Hall Dr

March 1st	To 1 consultation visit (Dr Hunt)		$5
" 2 to 11th	" 7 subsequent do do $2 per visit		14
Nov. 23	" 1 consultation visit (Dr Hunt		5
" 24	" 1 subsequent do		2
			$26

Rec. pay.
4 January 1836
J. C. Hall

19434

Dr. Hall's acct
& Recpt to this
4th day of Jany
1836 — paid by
check — B.C.J.

Senate Chamber Jan. 4th '36.

My dear sir,

I hoped to have had it in my power to have been the bearer in person of the enclosed Resolution respecting the collection of the Revenue, as modified by me, & of which I had the honor of conversing with you on Monday last; but the protracted session of the Senate yesterday on the Michigan question, & the prospect of a similar detention to-day, induce me to send it to you, without the risk of incurring further delay.

You will perceive that the whole scope & object of the Resolution is to impose additional restrictions on the receipt of Bank notes in the collection of the revenue — 1st by prohibiting the receipt of the notes of all Banks which, after given periods, shall issue bills of a less denomination than five, ten & twenty dollars respectively — 2ndly by declaring that no notes of any description shall be received, unless they be such as the Deposite Banks,

119302-a

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under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall agree to pass at once to the credit of the United States as cash, & consequently be bound for as so much specie. — The first restriction is founded on the policy, so forcibly presented in your message of 1835, & again adverted to in your message of the present year, of promoting the suppression of small notes, as the indispensable preliminary to a general circulation of gold & silver; & the other carries out the idea you suggested in conversation, & which I consider fundamental, of bottoming the public collections on the express obligation of the Deposite Banks to the United States for specie. —

Trusting, my dear sir, that your health continues steadily to improve, & begging leave to assure you that no one feels a more sincere anxiety for your personal happiness or the proud fame of your public life than I do, I remain, with every sentiment of affection & respect

your most obt. servt. W C Rives

To Genl. A. Jackson,

President U. States.

19302-b

The Honble
Wm. C. Reives-
resolution as an
amendment to
the recending
resolution of
Mr Ewing of Ohio.
A. J.
1836

To
Genl A. Jackson,
President U. States.

Andrew Jackson Jr Esqr — Jan 5th 1836

1835 — To C. E. Tucker Dr

January 21st	To	super Blk cloth coat	$38.00
" "	"	" Mulberry " Frock	36.00
" "	"	" Treble milled cass pants	17.00
" "	"	" Fancy Matelasse Vest	9.00
" "	"	" Tinsel Velvet Vest	11.00
" "	"	2 " Silk Shirts @ 5.50	11.00
" "	"	2 " Do Drawers @ $5\frac{50}{100}$	11.00
" "	"	1 " Drop Front Stock	3.50
" "	"	1 " Trim'd Silk Do	3.00
" "	"	1 pr French Castor Gloves	1.25
" "	"	1 White Kid Do	1.00
" 24	"	Blk Satin Vest	7.00
March 31st	"	Trim'd Bombazine Stock	2.50
July 9th	"	Diamond Drill pants	7.00
" "	"	White Diagonal Do	6.50
" "	"	Fancy Marseilles Vest	5
" "	"	Trim'd Silk Stock	3
December 3d	"	Blk cloth coat	36.00
" "	"	" cassimere pants	16.00
" "	"	Blk Satin Vest 8$. Silk Do 9	17.00
" "	"	2 Merino shirts	5.00
" "	"	3 pair Canton flannel Drawers	6.00
" "	"	Trim'd Satin Stock 2.50 3 White Handkfs $3\frac{75}{100}$	6.25
		Dollars	259.00

18165

	To Amount Brought Over	$ 259.0
December 28th	To Drakeshead cloth frock	36.0
"	" 4 Linen Bosoms @ 1 87½	7.5
	Dollars	302.5
1831 Jany 2nd	5 % Discount for Cash	15.12
	Doll's	287.38
January 5th	By Cash on a/c	201.85
	Dolls	85.53
"	" By Due Bill	85.53

Received Payment in full

Enoch Tucker

Washington Jan.y 7th 1836

Mr. Bolonge

To Thomas Pursell Dr.

1835

August 8th To 6 doz c c [illegible] @ 62½ 4 $1 $1 1/4 — $5.75

Rec.d Payment for T Pursell

A Dorrey

19303

No. Washington. 4th Jany 1836 –

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to Messrs. James Clagett & Co. – or Bearer,

two hundred & eleven — Dollars 79/100

$211=79 –

Andrew Jackson

19307

No. 13. O.

B 1st P. 354.

John Russell

J Boulanger

Washington ... 1836

[illegible]

Recd Payment for J Russell

C J Dorsey

Mr. Bolonge

Washington City

D.C.

No.

Washington 4 July 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to [illegible] or Bearer,

two hundred [illegible] Dollars

211-79

[illegible]

Norwich Conn, Night after the 8th Jan.y 1836

My ever dear Sir

I retired to bed heavily oppressed, and now, have arisen therefrom under a weight of thought, allmost insupportable.

The day was noticed at home, as it has been for eighteen years past, under a solemn sense of the goodness of providence in raising us up a _Jackson_ in the time of our so great need.

In the evening, I received & accepted an invitation to a small _supper party_.

On the evening, by the master of the house (himself an aged man) as a toast, that _you_, who were compared to _Cincinnatus_, "might have a cloudless sky over your setting sun." I, under a sudden, & _piercing_ sting, from a conviction long entertained, that, the entire work for which God had _seemingly_ raised you, was not accomplished, instantly rose, &, as a codicil, added a most fervent invocation that your extraordinary endowments might be preserved, unimpaired by time, for that _fast-hastening day of troubles_ in which your country would again need your services.

The company, composed of holders, & seekers of favours, [illegible] otherwise, probably well-meaning men yet, like the superficial _multitude_, were unable to distinguish with sufficient discrimination, the _higher_, from the _inferior_ orders of genius & talent. They, one, & all, expressed both surprise and regret, that, I _seemed_ to doubt the ability of Mr _Van Buren_ (now in the vigor of life), to finish the great work of reform begun by yourself — _wondered_ if I had changed my mind in regard to Mr V.B.? No, I am, as I have ever been since his rejection, in favour of his succeeding Genl Jackson. I only lament, that, the constitution has not been so amended that Mr V.B. might rest in security from the attacks of his _implacable_ enemies — enemies that would readily _prostrate_ our institutions to a level with the ground, to prostrate him.

It is from this allmost universally indulged error of _fancied security_, that I apprehend the greatest danger. — Nay, suffer me to repeat that which I have, heretofore, written you. That I fear, _exceedingly fear_, that, you, even you, yourself, do not sufficiently appreciate, either, your own powers, or the consequences depending upon their continued exertion.

Did _Hannibal_, too confident of the sufficiency of what he had done, halt, at his peril, in Capua? — And shall posterity have to lament, that we, profiting not by his history, have also halted e'er our work was done?

True, much, very much has been done; and which would not have been done by any other man than yourself. And _more_ will be done — for _Louis_ knows that a war with us would cost him his crown. ([illegible]) I have no faith in his _good feelings_, but have much in his _fears_. The feeble-minded here, I perceive, imagine; that, if we can but get the money from _France_, there will be nothing further for you to do!!!

Sometimes, I feel at a loss to determine, whether we have the most to fear from our _vices_, or _follies_.

For myself, although as highly appreciating the value of your labours, already performed, as any other person, yet I imagine, there is one, and that one as yet untouched, which is of more magnitude than _all_ the others:— Being of such importance, that, without its accomplishment there, very shortly, will be very little remaining of the beneficial effects of what has been done.

I mean the saving _ourselves_ from _ourselves_ by constitutionally reducing the powers of the genl government to what _Federal_ government ought to be, & _must_ be to give it permanency. Viz; simply, to the object of _defence_ — _only defence_. To that end it must have _omnipotent_ powers. _Powerless, everywhere else_. To grant charters, bestow largesses, or give alms

it must

19305

it must have no power. No right of paternity. No, not in the least.

Who could have done all this? — Andrew Jackson — and him only. Who can now perform this great & essential, nay, indispensible labour? perhaps He may.

How? By a special message, urging it upon Congress & the nation. — By your next annual message, & by your valedictory, next March.

To urge this, as one should who feels its importance as I do, I have arisen from my bed in the dead hours of night. Not under the impression of false visions and vain terrors; but from that clear view of the desolations that will as assuredly pass over us, as that the eternal causing-principle will continue to act, unless this extremely defective constitution is purged of its cardinal errors.

If, by your oath, you are debar'd the right of denouncing it, most deplorable, indeed, is our fate.

That you will receive this kindly, I have no doubt. But will you not do more? & take it into the most serious & solemn consideration, as coming from one of intense thought — One, who while looking for a deliverer (the God of nations never sends a deliverer without a sword in his hand) announced you, while in western wilds staying the desolating tomahawk & scalping-knife, as our future stay & shield?

There has been no bone of contention constitutionally buried. The growlings of the growlers has only been hush'd under your presence: — when you, the dread of demagogues & intriguers, are gone, they will be at work again. Nor will they cease, till this union is broken up and reduced to original fragments with every wretch propensity in its disordered elements. — I cannot be mistaken on this point. For there are a thousand Clay men to one Jackson man. (I might say millions to one, for I know of but two, (yourself & [illegible]) yet hope there may be more) I mean in fact. In name there are many, I will allow.

Clay, at Pittsburgh urged every body to vote as their interests might dictate. I then considered him as the high-priest of the sordid God Mammon. And it is but too true that his preachings has reach'd, & converted the almost entire nation. And if you, whom God has endow'd with the ability, & rais'd up for our salvation (politically) retire from the field before it is cleared of enemies, Clayism will assuredly triumph, for this demagogue favoring constitution gave it existence, and will continue to nourish it, till, like a Wen it becomes too monstrous for the body to sustain.

May God continue you in
his holy keeping is the prayer
of yours &c

Simeon Hubbard

President Jackson

Washington

Jan 8th 1836

With all possible reverence and respect, and in as few words as I can, I'll write directly to Head Quarters, and to General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and commanding Officer at New Orleans, just 22 Years ago, this 8th Day of January, 1837.

'Tis said that Gen. J— of Orleans, notoriety likes a short story, direct to the point, and in few Words — therefore beg permission to say briefly — that the Mother of the Writer, lost her husband, who died of his wounds rec^d. in the old revolutionary ~~war~~ War, near Fort Ticonderoga. That this mother upon the death of her husband, had to struggle thro, innumerable troubles, privations & hardships with her young children — too pitiful to be enumerated. This task, may be spared to your patience, Noble General. I think Your own Mother was a Widow, with Young children, in the same revolutionary Struggle. Well Sir, General, the surviving old soldiers, male, have been pensioned by law of the Land, thus redeemed; but no such law has been enacted in favor of the Patriots, female. None calculated to reach their case, as I understand. This is the answer I get, whenever I make in-quiry to this point. I now therefore reverently pray, with all due submission, that Gen. Jackson { ~~Dep. Gen. New Orleans~~ } Pres. U. S. etc. Will be pleased to recommend such a law to be made by Congress, as shall reach the case in point, — that the wife and children of the dying Soldier may be remembered in his & their, Country's Justice and Liberality, as well as those who survive the War.

This is the substance in brief form. I will however communi-cate other items in another envelope, to be used in as seen fit, just saying in this place — Who will be left to remember the old revolutionary soldiers family, when after the old General, as Father, has left the Helm of State, and whose remembrance like unto his? — Reverently Presented, by most Obd. Servt.

Allison Wrifford.

19307

CHIROGRAPHY.

The Reader is respectfully invited to examine the following presentation with that manly candor he would be willing to be heard and judged by in his own case.

The American Chirographic Society, (of the New England States) respectfully represent to the whole public, to Trustees, teachers, and those interested in schools and the education of the young— [Copied from their work of 1833.]

"THAT the nature and true character of Chirography, or Hand Writing, has heretofore been overlooked by the ingenious and scientific for ages—that our predecessors have, from time out of memory, and down to the present day, viewed and taught writing as an art to be acquired by the mere dint of practice, and without any aid from plan or principle of method in its practical attainment—and governed by these mistaken impressions, they have caused large and smaller size text hand to be taught in their schools, and to be written year after year by the same scholar, with the vain hope, that this course of random practice would eventually, some how or other, lead to a good and useful style for common business.

For no better reason, it is believed, than because it is the way our fathers taught us, do we continue our children, or cause them to mark over writing books, one after another, year after year, to little profit, and great sacrifice of time and expense—To great loss, because this large school hand, should it happen to be acquired in good style in the course of several years, is but little better adapted to common use than the Greek and Latin languages in common conversation. From the common practice in the schools, it is seldom that a scholar ever does acquire a good and respectable style for daily practice. This, if ever attained, must be effected during a course of years succeeding his school days, and as chance may happen to dictate. From this view of the subject, the present practice of the general schools of the country must appear very deficient, and of little worth, while the art itself is of primary importance. As represented by the highest authority, [the British Encyclopedia,] "it is considered, of all arts, that which is most useful to society,—as the soul of commerce and intercourse—as the picture of the past—as the regulator of the future, and messenger of thought, and as the art that holds in safe keeping all other arts;" and it is conceived equally important that so valuable an Art should be taught with skill and propriety. The members of this Society have associated for the purpose of introducing into the schools throughout the country a more efficient mode of instruction—a method founded on *scientific principles*, and designed to take place of the present course of random practice, handed down to us by our fathers and predecessors.

By the mode proposed, the subject is addressed to the mind, to the intellect of the learner, and through this medium the hand is governed. It insures success in the attainment of a correct and standard style of hand, and greatly abridges the necessary time and cost of acquirement. All other school branches are taught by rule and method; why not this? the advantage is immense—a scholar from twelve to fifteen years of age will derive a better knowledge of Chirography by system and method in one quarter, under the care of a competent professor, than in many years by the usual course of undirected practice.

According to present custom, Writing is associated with others, as one of the *fundamental branches* of our *common school education*. It was introduced into this country in this form and manner by our ancestors many years ago; and it still continues attached to, and incorporated with, our school system—and, in the opinion of this Society, it is considered of more *real importance in an active course of life*, than any one branch of our whole system—more indispensible than all the others united, if the reading and spelling of our *common language* be excepted.

While other branches of education have been advanced in improvement, this has been neglected—has been passed by; and as far as concerns the common schools of the country in general, suffered to remain much in the same state it was in centuries past, and although Chirography has undergone much change and essential improvement latterly, and in the course of twenty years past, by the efforts of a few private individuals, yet it has not entered into, nor shed much of its influence upon the practice of the general schools at large.

The mode proposed has been abundantly tested by experience under the management of a few competent professors, through all the principal States and cities of the Union, and been thoroughly proved good and effectual; and for these reasons the members of this Society have made this appeal to the good sense, to the patriotism, and to the interests of the general community, respectfully inviting attention to the subject, and soliciting a cordial cooperation in the scheme to introduce system and method in teaching Chirography. They also invite to an examination of the advantages to be derived by adopting the scheme of alteration proposed—of the beauty and comliness of order to be found, by having one uniform system of instruction prevailing—one *uniform standard* for style of hand characterising all the schools of the State.

To the end and purpose set forth in the foregoing representation, the American Chirographic Society beg leave to recommend Mr. Allison Wrifford, and the subject he may propose, to the special favor of trustees, teachers, and patrons of schools.

Mr. W. is the principal agent of this society, charged with the practical introduction of the system of Chirography proposed. He is the acknowledged author of Systematized Chirography, and of nearly all the essential improvements that have been made in the art during the last twenty years, if they do not cover about all for the two last centuries. His practical knowledge of Chirography is thought to be so very extraordinary—and his peculiar *tact* in imparting instruction so singularly successful, that it would seem almost a prodigal waste of time and opportunity that he be suffered to remain one day unemployed in practical instruction. The Society, therefore, beg leave respectfully to solicit the ready co-operation of all public spirited citizens in his behalf, in affording every facility in forming classes for his practical instruction, in such cities and towns through which he may pass, in the discharge of this long and arduous undertaking.

Mr. W. is presented to the public as a deserving citizen—as one that has done much for the cause of useful education in a number of branches; and it is confidently believed, will be found more solicitous in conferring benefits upon others, than in securing emolument for himself. Implicit dependence may be placed upon his judgment and decision in every thing relating to Chirography and manner of instruction."

Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

Rev. Dr. N. Lord, President Dartmouth College, and President of the American Chirographic Society.

Rev. Dr. F. Wayland, Jr.		President Brown University, (R. I.)	
" " James Marsh.		" Vermont "	
" " Ros. Shurtleff.		Prof. Dartmouth Col.	
" " Chas. B. Hadduck,		Prof. Dartmouth Col.	
" " William Jenks,	Min.	Boston, Mass.	
" " Samuel Osgood,	"	Springfield, Mass.	
" " William Patten,	"	Newport, R. I.	
" " George Taft,	"	Pawtucket, R. I.	
" Asa Rand,		Lowell, Mass.	
Hon. Charles Marsh,	L. L. D.	Woodstock, Vermont.	
" William A. Palmer,	Gov.	Danville, Vermont.	
" Judge William A. Hayes,		South Berwick, Me.	
" Judge Timothy Farrar, Jr.		Treasurer, Dartmouth Col.	

These and about four Hundred other members.

REMARKS

by the Executive Committee in behalf of the "American Chirographic Society."

Mr. Wrifford is the real *American Chirographer*, and original author of Methodized Hand Writing, termed the "American System" in France, June 25, 1828. "That the system of Mr. Wrifford, which they have adopted and purpose to sustain, has for its advocates names the most extraordinary for numbers and respectability of character. We remark—

"That the plan or scheme of teaching ordinary penmen, from 12 to 40 years old, to write a correct and handsome hand in a few lessons, "is an original device and invention of Mr. W." That it is still a peculiar faculty belonging to himself and a few skilful followers, and that the common grade of *Itinerant Writing Masters*, who parade the country from end to end, rarely know much of the skill or method necessary to change a *bad hand Writing* into a *good one* in a few lessons—and that it is idle to expect it from any one, except he has been thoroughly trained by Mr. W. personally.

"That Mr. W. *stands alone*, without an *equal or rival* in the department of Chirography.

"That any deviation from him, in either *style of hand*, or *manner of instruction*, in our opinion, is so far wandering from the *true path* of excellence and propriety.

"That his *peculiar tact* in imparting instruction is so singularly successful, that it seems a waste of time and opportunity that he remain *one day* unemployed in practical instruction."

"The objects of this society are such as have lately been shown in a publication of their rules and regulations—that is, to exert a salutary influence in establishing a more efficient mode of instruction in general schools. To establish an elligible and uniform style of hand for school practice, and to interpose, if practicable, some degree of barrier against that extensive imposition and speculation now carried on by the common grade of itinerant writing masters, who are daily found in the practice and pretense, of teaching an exceedingly elegant hand, in "*twelve or more lessons*," and without any warrantable evidence of qualification from any responsible authority! The American Chirographic Society essays to exert the same salutary influence in the *profession of chirography*, that is proposed by *medical societies* in the practice of *physic*—by "the rules of the *bar*" in the practice of law, and by the associations of the *clergy*, for the administration of *church affairs*, and that is, that they may be exercised with all due propriety and effect."

Is a person respected as a *physician*, if he has never been qualified for the profession; and if he has, does he not seek and become a member of the Medical Society? A *lawyer*, does he not get admitted to the *bar*, before he officiates in a court—and does not a clergyman pass through many ceremonies of qualification before entering upon the duties of office? even so, if a person were qualified to teach *writing* or *chirography*, and eminently so, would he not seek to attach himself to, and become a *regular member* of the Chirographic Society? most assuredly he would. And the fact of a teacher of writing, pretending to teach a good hand in twelve lessons, or six times twelve, and can show no evidence of belonging to the American Chirographic Society—is also, quite good evidence, that he is a *mere pretender*—and by no means a *master workman* in the profession of Chirography. We think the inference conclusive. We have good reason to believe that system of writing or Chirography, and the "art of teaching to write in a few lessons," originated in America; and that neither of these were known in England or France, till they were carried there from this country by pupils of Mr. Wrifford, some of whom bent their way toward Europe in search of *fame and fortune*, between 1804 & 5, to 1810, 12 & 15."

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Chirographic Society.

John Farmer,	*Albe Cady,*
Timothy Farrar, Jr.	*Orren Tracy,*
Joseph Low,	*Eben. E. Cummings,*
Asa Rand,	*M. G. Atwood.*

The following catalogue contains the names of those who have lent their aid and influence in support of our author and his system, prior to the establishment of the present American Chirographic Society. As follows—

"This new system devised by Mr. Wrifford, possesses the greatest improvement in the art that has been discovered since its first invention."

"Our knowledge is derived from witnessing the success of his plan of instruction."

"His system is scientific, analytical and thorough. He is able to effect a change of hand, from bad to good, and accomplish the same in two or three weeks by a reasonable application on the part of the person taught."

"He is therefore cheerfully recommended to the favor and patronage of the good people of the United States, as a gentleman of character and sterling worth." By the following

Officers of Civil Government.

Hon. John Adams,	LL. D.	former	Pres. U. States.
" Thomas Jefferson,	LL. D.	do	Pres. U. States.
" John Langdon,	LL. D.	do	Gov. N. Hampshire.
" Jno. T. Gilman,	LL. D.	do	Gov. do do
" Theoph Parsons,	LL. D.	do	Chief Justice Mass.
" Harrison G. Otis,	LL. D.	do	Senator U. States.
" Daniel Webster,	LL. D.		Senator U. States.
" Albert Gallatin,	LL. D.	do	Treas. Sec. U. States.
" Joseph G. Kendall,	LL. D.	do	Mem. Congress.

From Officers of Colleges.

Rev. Samuel Webber,	D. D.	former	Pres. Harvard College.
" John T. Kirkland,	LL. D.	do	Pres. Harvard do
" John Wheelock,	LL. D.	do	Pres. Dartmouth do
" Francis Brown,	D. D.	do	Pres. Dartmouth do
" Daniel Dana,	D. D.	do	Pres. Dartmouth do
" Bennet Tyler,	D. D.	do	Pres. Dartmouth do
" Rev. Asa Messer,	D. D.	do	Pres. Brown University.
" Jeremiah Day,	D. D.	now	Pres. Yale College. Ct.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, D. D. former Pres. Washington do
Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. now Pres. New Jersey do
Rev. James Marsh, D. D. 1830, Pres. Vt. University.
Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D. 1826, Pres. Middlebury Col. Vt.
Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. 1826, Pres. Amherst Col. Mass.
Dr. Benj. Waterhouse, M. D. 1805, Prof. Harvard do
Rev. Jared Sparks, A. M. 1818, Prof. Harvard do
Prof. John Farrar, A. M. then Prof. Harvard do

From Clergymen, and men of Character.

Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. 1806, Min. Boston, Mass.
" Samuel Stillman, D. D. 1806, do Boston, do
" William Jenks, D. D. now do Boston, do
" Charles Lowell, D. D. do do Boston, do
" Henry Colman, D. D. 1828, do Salem, do
" Warren Burton, A. M. 1829, do Charleston, do
" Daniel H. Barns, A. M. 1825, Prin. H. S. N. Y.
" William Ware, A. M. do Min. N. Y. City.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore, D. D. 1820, Richmond, Va.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Bowen, D. D. 1825, Charleston S. C.
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D. Min. Augusta, Me.
Rev. Thadaeus Pomroy, A. M. now Min. Gorham, Me.
Hon. Thos. Emerson, Pres. of Windsor Bank, Vt.
Hon. S. Haynes Jenks, Senator at Boston, Mass.
Hon. Henry Jaques, Esq. Pres. Tremont Bank, Boston.

These, and over 3000 names more from all the great cities and larger towns of the United States, east of the Alleghany Mountains, and all in high recommendation, are to be added to the present Catalogue, which is respectfully presented—by *Allison Wrifford*, Author of Systematized Chirography, Secretary and agent for the "*American Chirographic Society*," through the New England States.

WRIFFORD'S WORKS

On General Instruction and School Government.

An essay on General Instruction, or "*Happy Secret*" of teaching and school discipline.

2dly, "Wrifford's Intellectual and Rhetorical Reader."

3dly, "Wrifford's Chirography." Published by the "American Chirographic Society."

[illegible]ffords Definition Spelling Book, improved (by adoption.")

5thly, [illegible]ifford's Writing Books with engraved copies."

"It may be sufficient for the literary reputation of Mr. Wrifford and his several works on branches of instruction, that so exceedingly high compliment should be bestowed upon him and his labors, as may be found in that pre-eminently literary journal, the "North American Review, No. 49, as follows.

"To those who have marked the progress of improvement for the last 20 years in the Art of Teaching, (General Instruction) the labors of Mr. Wrifford are not unknown. He does not want the testimony of hundreds of the most distinguished citizens of America who have examinied and tested his merit by experience in their own families."

To this testimony we cheerfully add that of our own, etc.

"Mr. Wrifford, by long habit, and perhaps a peculiar and original aptitude, seems to possess the happy secret in all branches of successful instruction,"—meaning such branches of art and execution where the skill of a teacher may be especially developed—as in Reading, Speaking, Music, Writing and the like.

The works of such an author, bearing the impress of so distinguished a character as from the recommendation above, cannot fail to attract a general, and a [illegible] attention from those interested in schools, and the education of the young.

Specimens of the above works to be seen [illegible], at Colman & Chisholm's Exchange Street, Portland.

Atwood & Brown's, Concord, N. H.

REMARK.

The subscriber respectfully asks permission to state, and without giving offence to any one—that he with many others, is a zealous advocate for the cause of *general Education*, and a *thorough reform* in our system of *school instruction*—is a member of the "American Institute of Instruction" (concentrated at Boston, Mass.) and been engaged several years, as *literary pioneer* on methods of general and particular branches of instruction, and furnished several original works as school books, exhibiting new, and possibly some essential improvement in the manner of teaching the several branches in the school room. His aim, together with those in concert with him, and for whom he essays to act somewhat in the capacity of agent, is mainly directed toward the common and extensive *district schools*, spread over the whole face of the country and of the New England States, wherein the primary, (the *cardinal branches of usefulness)* are wont to be taught.

Our views on *general instruction, school government and discipline*, may be learnt from the *Essay* above noticed.

This method of teaching *reading* and *writing* is developed in the above *Reader* and "*Chirography*;" and from these, the peculiarity of our principles of instruction on most all branches may be easily gathered, and for which a candid examination is respectfully solicited on the part of parents, *school-Committees* and *teachers*.

It is a part of the duty in the office he sustains as agent, to examine all new and fo[illegible]ications, presented as *school* Books, and for the primary branches more especially. [illegible]ect and rec[illegible] the good, and suggest points of improvement for the faulty; and, in conformity to this item of duty, [illegible]emark,—that we, of our association, can approve of *no spelling book* for the *primary schools*, (or any other) which does not embrace the *definition*, the *meaning of words*, as well as the spelling and key of pronunciation. We respectfully suggest—what can be the wisdom, the usefulness, in studying a language, the Latin or Greek for instance, if you acquire merely, the *exactness* of spelling and pronouncing the words? None surely, whatever! And is it not just so in regard to our own language? *We think* this a parallel case. Parents of our common schools through the interior of the country, will not be at the expense for school dictionaries, and their school children would not be at the labor to consult them if they were furnished. And experience proves, that scholars never get, either the exactness of spelling nor meaning of words, from merely their *reading lessons*,—nevertheless, this practice is good and very necessary to be observed also, but in conjunction with the same, and more *effectual practice* in their spelling exercises. Scholars, young or much older, *must* be *indulged* in that childish practice, of spelling and defining words, for the object of heading the class, to render their studies available in either! This may be said to excite a spirit o *Emulation*—we cannot help it if it should. The apology for it is, that it is *effectual*.

It is also, a part of duty, to give practical instruction in such towns, or schools, or places, where any assistance may be desired in giving illustration of the effect of our peculiar system of instruction; and

READING and WRITING, are more especially selected as branches for the object of this illustration—and for this purpose the subscriber will visit any school in this place—
where a sufficient class can be obtained, 20 or more, to attend to either branch or both, and on quite favorable terms. He will occasionally meet at some suitable place, in the city or village through which he may pass, to discuss objects of Education and other concerns, as opportunity may present.

The mode of teaching any branch is said to be "*original* and *peculiar*" to the subscriber. The proper age to learn to *read on our plan*, is from 8 years old to 40 or 50. To learn to write, from 10 to 50 years old. A person giving devoted and implicit obedience to instruction, will acquire a better *style* of *reading* in 60 exercises, one per day, than in 60 weeks or 60 months, according to the mode pursued in the best sort of schools.

The mode of teaching *writing* is also, peculiar to the subscriber, and a person of suitable age, giving devoted attention, will acquire a better knowledge of Chirography and style of writing, in 20 to 40 Exercises, than in any time whatever, at any school, mixed up with other school branches. The plan is his *own device*, and understood but in part, by no other individual—and the few followers who do know and teach acceptably, have certificates of their degress of qualification. And there is no other *system, plan* or *scheme*, by which a *bad hand writing* is *made good* in a few lessons, in 12 or 6 times 12, except his own—and he ought to know *who do*, and *who do not understand his own machinery*. And nearly all the best names in the Union bear testimony to these statements.

Very respectfully presented,

Allison Wrifford.

Cumberland House, Portland.
December 12. 1836.

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A. Yale — life of
H & wife — whenever
permits to be
read A. J.

To His Excellency
President Jackson

Philad^a. Jany 9th 1836

General Andrew Jackson

President of the United States

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure on the 7th inst. — The China Ware from Mr. Tyndale and the Mirror are shipped for Mr. Sergeant, and will be included in the bill of lading of Mr Smith, which will be forwarded to you next week, the freight paid here, as you always wished. As the freight is not paid on the other parcels, I will with your permission, write to my friend at New orleans, Mr Edward Yorke, to pay the freight, and charge it to me, and when I hear that it is paid, you can pay me.

We have been sending for a long time, articles to Col. White to forward, on which the freight here was paid, but it is probable Mr White may have incurred some expense in portrage in the transhipment — By writing to Mr Yorke, he might

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ascertain this, and if you owe him any thing he would then have an opportunity of paying it. – Please say if I shall do so.? – I enclose you Veron Dois bill for the mirror $90. (~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~, ~~[illegible]~~ Mistake

If correct, you can send me a check for $118 50/100, and return me the bills, which I will have receipted and again sent to you. Please say if you have heard of the receipt of the box of dry goods at the Hermitage? I remain

very sincerely

Your friend &

[illegible]

P.S. The box of dry goods was sent from this, about the 2 of October, and ought to be in Nashville —

Bill for one Mirror
$90.00

No. Washington, 9th Jany 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Henry Toland Esqr or Bearer,

Six hundred & sixty one Dollars 99/100

$661=99 Andrew Jackson

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No. Washington. 9th Jany 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to G. W. South or Bearer,

thirteen hundred sixty four Dollars 50/100

$1364=50 Andrew Jackson

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Cr. Girard Bk
W. Lewis

Cr. Girard Bk
W. Lewis

Sydenham, near Philadelphia
January 11. 1836

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to return my thanks for the copy of the message and documents you have been so kind as to send me, and which reached me last night. I was among the eager readers of the former at the moment of its appearance, and joined the general voice in its favor. I might almost say the universal voice; for whilst it belongs to party spirit to cavil at every thing, you seem on this occasion to have disarmed even that. More than this, it might not be proper in me here to say.

Touching the part about France, if a train of authentic and solemn facts sufficient to satisfy the judgments of all mankind could operate upon her sense of justice, the message has so embodied them that a peaceful and happy result must come about, as soon as the document is known in France; but, for one, I am forced to say, after all that has passed, that I cannot longer place confidence in her intentions to do what she ought towards us, until the act comes. The familiar addage that "seeing's believing", is the only one on which I now dare take post; speaking, as I do, of course, from the situation, and lights, of merely a private individual. In 1819, when in England in a public capacity, the allied armies having then just evacuated France, on payment being first secured to all countries, save ours, for Bonaparte's trespasses, one of the members

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of the diplomatic corps of London, the minister from Bavaria — an intelligent and amiable gentleman but sometimes a little inclined to be arch — said to me, with a german accent, "And so de French will pay every body, but dey will not pay you". I felt a slight sting under his remark then, but carried it off as well as I could; little dreaming that it would continue to hold good until this year of 1836. — History will have to record that you at last have not been insensible to her long contumelies.

I am happy to learn by a late letter from Mr Woodbury and through other sources, that you are in the enjoyment of your usual health. Hoping that it may long be continued to you with every other personal happiness in the midst of the public honors justly surrounding you, and asking permission to offer my compliments to the Ladies of your family — Mrs Donelson and Mrs Jackson — I remain dear Sir,

with great respect
your attached friend
and servant,
Richard Rush.

General Jackson.

Tuskaloosa, Jany 11th 1836.

My dear Sir,

I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Col. Christopher C. Scott, of Gainesville, Sumpter County, Ala. — He is a gentleman of intelligence, and respectability — whose principles are sound, in my opinion, upon all the great questions of the day. Every civility extended to Col. Scott, will be duly appreciated by him, and confer a personal favor on me.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your friend & obt. svt.

C. C. Clay.

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Genl. C. C. Clay
of Alabama
and Col. Burns
of Va. introduces,
invite Col. Sedd[on]
to dine on Tuesday
next - enquires
Col. Bagl[ey] of va. in
congress where he
stays - A. J.

Col. Saml. [illegible]
Genl. Jackson
U.S.
Washington City

Tallahassee

My dear General 14 January 1836

I write; and proscribed as I have been, I will still communicate the truth; under the conviction that the truth, and the authority, will meet with the respect it was wont to do — If it does not I have done my duty to myself, you & my Country, and stand acquitted before my God for the faithful fulfilment of them — It is no longer to be concealed therefore, and without casting censure anywhere, I must say that we the People of Florida are in a most distracted and distressed state — We are literally without a Government; without concert of action, or reciprocity of good feeling, a universal distrust seems to pervade the whole Community — Without those who are officially clothed with power acting in concert, all seem distracted in the general cry of Something must be done, while all oppose every measure which can be suggested — We are literally like a Ship tossed on the waves of an angry Ocean, without

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a helm, the Mariner asleep, and the crew di-
-vided among themselves — This is no exaggerated
picture; nor is it communicated with any other
view than that you may bring us out of the
difficulties into which we have been thrown —
I stand myself but a spectator of scenes in
which I have not participated; though still
ready, as I ever have & ever shall be, to
peril my life in the service of my Country —
But that spirit of proscription, which has di-
-rected its shafts even against the humble
writer of these lines, has made him an object
even to be shunned by all the Public
Officers you have sent here; and thinking
they cannot do a more acceptable office
to you, they avoid the counsel, or aid of
him whom you have pronounced un-
-fit for Station — Be it so; I feel not the
less for my Country & my home; Everything
I hold ~~dear~~ in this world is in this Territory, &
I regret to see it brought to the unhappy
Condition in which it now is — I would

cheerfully render any service I stand prepared to do my part with those who in the performance of duty look to the general good and not to individual agrandisement - But enough of this - To the Facts - The army of Volunteers & Regulars have met the enemy at the Withlacoochey & after a sharp contest for one hour seperated, as it were by consent - The army retiring to their old camp at Lang Syne, & the Indians remaining on the field of Battle - Since which the Volunteers have returned home leaving Clinch with his regular force reduced 40 or 50 by death a wounds on possession on the frontier - In the mean while the Indians have been encouraged & have burnt & destroyed the whole country to the St Johns River - In this quarter since the return of the Volunteers we have been standing still.

Nothing doing & no probability of an adequate force volunteering for service - Indeed, I doubt much whether any thing will or can be done by us; & therefore we look

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with deep solicitude to the General Government with a hope that some decisive & efficient measures will be taken at Washington — I fear from present appearances that the Conquering the Indians & removing them from the Territory; which will be a necessary consequence to the first; will now require time & the presence of an Active force of Mounted Rangers to cooperate with Infantry & Riflemen — I therefore previously suggested & again invite your attention to the subject of a Regiment similar to Dodge's Rangers to operate on the Florida & Creek frontier, untill the Seminoles be subdued & both Creeks & Seminoles finally removed from this country — Something of this kind will be necessary — The People here cannot leave their business or will not voluntarily to fight the Indians — At all events those who would volunteer would be too small in

numbers to effect the Pract—

Thompson the Agent I presume you have heard has been killed & the whole country of Tomoka, Lower Allachua, & destroyed & laid waste — The People of the East are in a truly de-plorable state & something must be done & that speedily to relieve them —

Yours &c

James Gadsden

19320

number to effect the Act –

Thompson the Agent I presume you know has been killed & the whole country of [illegible], seems all alarm & outrages hard made. The [illegible] of the East are on – a track to Florida State & something must be done & that speedily to relieve them –

Yours &c

James Gadsden

[illegible]

thus to be overwhelm[illegible]
regrets the spirit
with which it
written, there has
been no proscription
by me unless [illegible]
to nullifiers, [illegible]
it would be [illegible]
improper [illegible]
Executive [illegible]
appoint to execute
the laws when their
influence is using
to nullify them, [illegible]
[illegible] prompt
measures have been
adopted to put down
this [illegible] war [illegible]
by a few desperate

desperate Indians, not more than 500
gunmen — by Col Clinch and the militia
of Florida, within twenty days after the
first murders we have given long since
authority to Clinch first to call upon
the Govr of Florida for as many troops as
would put a speedy end to this conflict — then
on Alabama Georgia & S. Carolina, three revenue
cutters, sloop of war, & have sent Genl Scott to take
the command and [illegible] —

Col. Gadsden
recd. 26th. Jany 1836

Andrew Jackson
President U.S.
Washington

Andrew Jackson Junr Esqr jan. 22nd 1836

To George W South Dr

For the following Goods Shipped on board the Ship Edward Bonaffe		
6 Mahogany Bedsteads including the packing @ 40.-	$240	
24 Fancy Chairs Cain Seat rich blue and gold @ 2.50	60.-	
Matting to Cover Chairs	2	302.00
" the following Goods Shipped on board the Ship Milo		
4 Curtins Crimson Silk lined with White Silk and full Mounted @ 75.—	300.-	
Box	1.-	301.-
7 pair Tongs & Shovel polished Steel pans @ 4.50	31.50	
1 pair Do Large Size	7.50	
1 " Chamber Candlesticks plated	6.-	
1 Brass Fender best	13.-	
Box	1.-	59.00
1 Wardrobe Black & Ornamented	50.-	
2 Wash Stands marble tops @ 18	36.-	
2 " Do Small @ 5	10.-	
2 large Size Bureaus @ 30	60	
2 Center Tables 30	60	
8 Packing Boxes	16.50	232.50
5 Wire Fenders with Knobs @ 4.50	22.50	
1 Nursery Fender	6.50	
Box	1.75	30.75
2 pair Brass Andirons @ 6.-	12.-	
1 " " Do	6.50	
2 " " Do 7-	14-	
	32.50	
Box	1.-	33.50
3 Setts of fine paper hanging Views Telemachus @ 40.-		120.-
		$ 1078.75

19296

Amount Brt forward —— $ 1078.75

Shipped Ship John Sergeant

150 Yards Super Nankeen Matting at 50	75.-	
20 Yards Brussels 4/4 Stair Carpeting Crimson Cornucopia Center with net Border at 2 87 1/2	57.50	
1 Mahogany Bedstead packed	40.-	
1 Do Do very fine	60.-	232.50
1 Blind large size	10	
1 pair Blinds to match	10	
1 doz - 40 inch Stair rods	6.50	
Box	1.75	28.25
		1339.50

Insurance per Bonnaffe at 400.-
" " Milo " 900.-
" " Do Sergeant " 300
at 1 p ct 1600.- $24
Policy 1 $ 25.-

$ 1364.50

Philada. Jany 2d 1836

Recd. Payment

Geo W South

Jany 14. 1836

Philad: Jany 14 1836

General Andrew Jackson

Dear sir/

I have received your esteemed letter of 9th inst. enclosing your checks on the Metropolis Bank, W. one to Geo W South —— $ 1364.50
and one for —— $ 661.97.

to pay J. R. Cowell & Son's bill $ 553 60/100 and R. Tyndales for $ 108 37/100. I have now the pleasure to return you all the above bills receipted. The case of dry goods sent by way of Wheeling, will be charged with the freight until its arrival at Nashville to the care of Messrs. Johnson & Mayburn, to whom it is consigned.

Those Gentlemen will furnish your son with a bill of that freight, and I will pay the freights to New orleans by a check, and furnish you the amount as soon as done. We have had a very severe snow storm, which has impeded our roads and streets more than at any former period.

very sincerely Your friend &c

H. Maud

19323

6 Bedsteads - or -
24 Pair -
8 side pieces long -
8 short ones -

25
9
34
36
38
9
47
3
50

1006	50
155	
1161	50

6 Bedsteads
or Posts to that
amt. sailed

Lelands bills for
goods for the Hermitage

I am sorry to say

I live in a Country where, the hostile Savages are

better provided for then the inhabitants. it is said each Indian has his U.S. Rifle & ammunition plenty. whilst our brave Volunteers have to beg the merchants all over the Country for all their Shot guns. which they have for sale in their stores not a public gun in the Territory except a few in Tallahassee which the first Volunteers got. I loaned 3 Guns. and other articles and gave all the money I could spare to some poor young men who were entirely destitute, in short the neighborhood of Quincy have furnished upwards 100. brave men, altho I say it myself our neighborhood, is entitled to much credit some of

19325

our neighbors have loaned 3 or 4 head of horses. I must now

[illegible]

Rec'd 14th Janry 36

Col White incloses the within — Arms have been long since sent into Florida from the arsenal in Georgia, sent to the points required, as reported to me by the Secretary of War

A. J

19825-a

Harrisburgh Jan. 14. 1836

His Excellency
The President of the United States

Sir,

Aware that every moment of your time is occupied in the transac=tion of important official duties, it is with reluctance that I intrude upon it for a moment in behalf of a valued friend — Doctor Daniel Sturgeon whom I introduced to your Excellency a few weeks since is an applicant for the Office of Postmaster at Pittsburgh — he is now the Auditor General of this State and is an excellent officer and a most worthy and estimable citizen, but under our Anti Masonic order of things will very soon have leave to retire. — I have been informed that charges of official misconduct will shortly be presented to the Post Master General against D. Lynch, the pre=sent incumbent of the Pittsburgh Office, of such a character as will most probably induce his dismissal — Should that be the case and it should not be inconsistent with any established practice I would respectfully solicit your kind interposition with Mr. Kendall in behalf of my friend Sturgeon — he has always resided in Western Pennsyl.a, except for the last six years when he was discharging the duties of the Office I have mentioned, and was brought up in the County of Allegheny — His appointment I have no doubt would be well received by the people of Pittsburgh and his gentlemanly, amiable manners would render it popular ~~[illegible]~~

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obed.t Serv.t

Geo. Wolf

19326

Referred to
the Postmaster
General for his
consideration
A. J.

FREE

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson
President U. S.
Washington City
D. C.

25

No. Washington, 15th Jany 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Andrew Jackson Jnr — or Bearer,

Twenty five — — — Dollars $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$25 —

19328

1826 to the Presidents House
Jan 16 to Jacob Hilbus
to tuning the piano forte $1.50

Recd payment Feb 1st

Jacob Hilbus

19329

No. 12th July 1836

Bank of the Metropolis

PAY to Andrew Jackson Junr or Bearer

Twenty five Dollars

$25

Andrew Jackson

No. 15

B. 1st P. 354

Jacob Hilbus

W. Boulanger

No, Washington, Jany 14th 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Samuel M. Vetherill Esq — or Bearer,

One Hundred dollars — Dollars, 100

$100.— Andrew Jackson

19330

19331

Jan-17th 1836

Private

Free

Andrew Jackson,
President of the U. States,
Washington,
D. C.

Jan-18th

Dt Mad Jackson a Washington

1835 a Louise Prat de Cha

Novbr 4 14 y[illegible] soye riche a 2 . . 28 ..

Received Payment
for L. Prat
A Prat

January 18th 1836

19332

Credit Girard B.K.
Jno. Thomas

D.D. f 178
Mrs Jackson
a Washington
28..

Washington Jany 18th 1836—

Sir,

The letter of B. F. Currey Esqr of Decr 31st 1835, addressed to the Editor of the Federal Union Georgia, with the Honble H. L. White's letter inclosing the paper containing it to you, which you have laid before me this morning, I have duly considered and think it proper to direct, that you forthwith call upon Mr Currey for his reasons for making public that letter, and to furnish you with the proofs upon which he has made the various statements therein contained, and particularly as to the interest Mr McConnel has in Indian reservations, his connection with Payne & Ross, consultations with them & particularly the advice charged that Mr McConnel was giving to Ridges friends who had refused to go over to Ross with him, as charged in said statement. & the proofs as to the obstruction tracts, in whose possession found & by whom circulated. This is due to all

19333

and every individual whose name is brought before the public, and it is due to the Government whose agent Mr. Curry is, and it is equally due to Mr Curry that he should be heard before censured, or condemned- let him be first heard, and then judged.

I am very respectfully
your mo obdt. servt.
Andrew Jackson

Govr. Cass
Secretary of war.

P. S. I return the papers-

copy of letter to
Governor Cass
Sec, of war, on
the subject of
Judge Whites com-
=plaint of Mr Curry
& inclosing the
paper containing
the publication
of Mr Currys
supposed letter
A. J.
18th July 1836 —

No. Washington. 19th Jany 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to G. W. Smith (for oilcloth) or Bearer,

one hundred fifty five Dollars $\frac{}{100}$

$155 —

Andrew Jackson

19336

Credit Girard Bk

Rl. Scott Prest

Nashville Jany 19 1836

Dear Sir

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit to you one copy of the Treaty the other will be forwarded you by Gov. Carroll himself. The Gov. it would appear from the remarks had some scruples on the subject of signing without stating the circumstances

Rogers & Smith obtained money of McCarty to carry them on And I have promised McCarty you would secure the amt for him & pay it over on your return to this country

Enclosed I sent you the copy of a letter from Bushyhead & Tom Foreman which I hope you will show to the president in order that he may know James Standifer more fully

Standifer has written to Maj. Bridgeman that I am to be removed & on the faith of that statement

19336

Divers applications will be made
by spurious politicians & amongst others
Cols Smith to succeed me

All I want is that justice
may be done to my Character &
labors. As for money it is of
minor importance

I may possibly go on after
visiting the agency

When I left the nation
the Indians in all parts appeared
well satisfied with your Treaty

On Tomorrow I expect to leave
here

The Legislature appears to be
at heart now more than half Vanburen
men. Pride of consistency alone
keeps them from saying so in a loud
voice

Walker is elected over Poindexter
& Plummer by a majority of
12 votes - 5 Ballotings

Revolutions in publick sentiment
against whiteism & in favor of V.B. going
on among the people daily. The old
enemies of Jackson & pretended friends

hold down their heads
Rely on it VanBuren gets the vote of this State although the Legislature may by possibility fail to pass the expunging resolutions
Most Respectfully
Your Friend
Benj. F. Currey

19337

Revd J. F. Schermerhorn

Ben F. Currey
& a letter enclosed
1836

House of Representatives,
Jany. 21st 1836.

To the Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir,

We take an early opportunity to reiterate the views we had this morning the honor to submit in regard to the propriety of making the "Agricultural Bank of Mississippi" an agent deposite Bank, and of placing it, in that respect, precisely on a footing with the "Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi". No institution in the United States stands on a more substantial basis; none is managed with more ability and success; none is more impartial in its discounts; and none more exempt from the imputation so often and so justly attached to Corporations of interfering with the freedom of elections, and of conducting operations with the view of acquiring political influence. The step recently taken by the Agricultural Bank in establishing a Branch at Port Gibson — the very focus of business, capital and enterprise in the most prosperous section of Mississippi; in a section where banking operations, however extensive, will be peculiarly profitable and safe, and where the people have heretofore been almost entirely excluded from the use of capital — renders the arrangement we

19338

- recommend, in the highest degree, desirable and important. It will be hailed with great satisfaction by the Community in general, and will, without doubt, be advantageous to the Government and to the Institution. We are satisfied that no measure will more advance the interests of the great body of the people of Mississippi.

Earnestly pressing the subject upon the early consideration of the Department,

We have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your Most Ob. Servt.

John F. H. Claiborne.

Wm M Gwin

Hon Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

Washington City

G. 79 Jan 22

Secretary

Check these

[illegible]

[illegible]

19339

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

G. 79 Jan 22
Secretary

19339

22 Jan 1836

Synopsis of Instructions to Col. Martin.

June 26. 1833. Letter of appointment

Plats of Survey of 112 townships had been received at the General Land office. 176 townships, were sectionized. Copies of the plats received here, will be forwarded.

Will apply to Major Armstrong & Col Ward for copies of the registers prepared by them, of reservees under the 14th of the articles, & will be governed by them in all cases.

Treaty requires that the reservations shall be bounded by sectional lines of survey, with 2 exceptions, include their improvements; the locations for the children to adjoin those for the parents.

Reservations in the 3d & 4th clauses of the 19th art. to include their dwelling house.

Of the number of reservees, claiming under the 4th clause exceed the

19340

number therein stipulated for, (400.) the Chiefs will decide who shall be rejected.

The additional half section, provided for Captains in the 5th clause of the 19th article must adjoin that, which includes their improvement, & dwelling house.

If two or more reservees have improvements on the same tract, & cannot decide which shall take it, it will be determined by lot.

September 3. 1833. in answer to certain questions.

1. where there is more than one occupant of an improvement, let the oldest occupant take it, & locate the oo adjacent lands, fit for cultivation. If this cannot be ascertained, draw lots.

2. It is sufficient that the locations for the children adjoin upon the corners.

3. Where the improvement is one legal subdivision, & the dwelling house upon another, the latter must be located; for so the treaty requires.

4. Whether the tract on which is the dwelling be valuable or not, it must be located &c

5th. All streams, which make fractions in the survey, will make fractions in the locations.

6. Let the locations be made in conformity to the treaty. If the reservees have left the country, or decline accepting the lands, preferring to take the other benefits of the treaty, the evidence of such relinquishment must be furnished.

7. When a reservation is to include three quarter sections, they must lie in the same section.

8. Where a float is to be located at the choice of the reservee, & there is more than one ~~lot~~ claimant, determine by lot.

9. Government will recognise no sale, until the locations are completed, & regulations prescribed.

10. If necessary, will request the Register & Receiver to postpone the public sale.

Or designate such districts as may be sold, without affecting the locations.

Sept 27. '33. Copies of Armstrong's Awards register will be transmitted as soon as ready.

Fix upon a district of country.

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within which the locations shall be made, that the residue may be offered for sale, agreeably to the proclamation.

Sept 28. 33. Copies of registers transmitted.

Oct. 11. 33. Will be guided by the treaty & the copies of registers transmitted, in locating.

May employ assistants in receiving applications at a small compensation.

Let the lands located be of average value & fit for farming purposes, wherever you have a discretion.

No conveyances will be recognized.

Enter the name of each reservee upon his location.

Bring the reservations as much together as possible.

The General Land office not being able to furnish plats, you will apply for them to the Surveyor General

Decr 17. 33. Reservations for Dakitah & Peggy Trahern & Tuekitshemubbee will be located in one body on average land

Jany 7. 1834. Copies of plats cannot be made at the General Land Office, or by the Surveyor General. Officers of the Topographical corps have been directed to prepare them. Meantime will refer to the plats in the several Land offices; or if absolutely necessary, have a general sketch made.

Feb. 3. 34. Will locate for Isbat R. Hancock, upon certain facts being proved.

March 1. 34. will report in cases in which error is alleged by Leflore, & suspend proceedings.

March 27. 34. will report in the case of Harkins & Brashears.

Apl. 12. 34. Same, in case of Noah & David W. Hall.

Apl. 21. 34. will transmit registers of his locations.

May 27. 34. Will direct persons, who have entered upon & cultivated lands they did not hold at the date of the treaty, to relinquish them, & return to those they then held.

1934e

May 30. 34. A Sketch, shewing the township lines of the Choctaw lands in Alabama has been forwarded to Mr Weakly the Surveyor, with a request that he will draw the section lines, & send it to you, & also furnish you with copies of the township plats.

June 24. 34. Will suspend locations for the Watsons.

July 3. 34. Will make a provisional location for Silas D. Fisher, subject to the action of Congress, a bill for his relief having been reported at the last session.

July 8. 34. Vaughan Brashears.

— Where the 16th sect is included within any of the locations fixed by the treaty or where the grantees may locate at their pleasure, it cannot be excepted. Where the location is at the discretion of the agent, the 16th sect. must in no case be taken.

July 11. 34. ~~Case of Moses Foster~~

September 6. 34. where he has entered locations upon the production of Col Ward's certificates, that they caused themselves to be registered, but whose names are not on his register. he will transmit copies of the certificates, & notify the parties, that the locations are not valid, without the sanction of the Dept. The certificates will be submitted to the President

See who wrote.

September 16. Locations for Allen Yates' wife

Oct 13. 34. Order to locate provisionally for persons, whose names are not on the registers, if they bring themselves within the provisions of the treaty. & report such

~~Oct 23. 34.~~ locations in season to be presented to Congress at its next session.

Oct. 23. 34. The Trustees.

Oct. 27. 34. Acknowledging receipt of report on Leflore's cases.

Oct. 29. 34 Robert Nail & James Wilson

Nov. 4. 34 Erasmus L. Acee or R. H. Grant

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Nov 8. 34. Worham Estey, Gardner & Betty Pinson

Nov 10. 34. Locations for persons not registered, but who produce Ward's certificates, embraced by the instructions of Oct 13. 34 & must be submitted to Congress.

Nov 11. 34. If sections, located for the Sons of Mushulatubbee contain more than 640 acres, they will retain them, without reference to the quantity.

(Copy of this)

The cases of John McGilvary & Betty Beams fall under the instructions of Oct. 13. 34

Nov. 14. 34. Provisional location for Ohoyo, upon evidence that the number of children was wrongly stated in Ward's register. subject to Congress

Nov. 22. 34. Isaac Pinson's report called for.

Decr 3. 34. Direction to locate for Tim-e-tay-ah, subject to Congress

Jany 8. 35. report in case of Thomas Doaks.

Feb 6 ~~35~~ reports in several cases.

March 11. 35. His reports of provisional locations have been submitted to Congress, but not acted upon. Nothing more can be done till next session. "The locations you have made, & those you may make, under the instructions of Oct 13, will be reported to the Land offices & to this Dept. & reserved from sale, until the decision of Congress is known."

March 18. 35 cases of Ederington, Lynch & Curtis.

Mch 25. 35 will report locations — case of Jones & David Folsom.

March 30. 35 case of Sup-haun-che-tubbee.

Apl. 6. 35. Harkins & Brashears.

" 8. —— Same.

" 21 " —— Doak — Glover & Gaines

May 1. " Retsy Reams

June 19 — If the lands of reservees under the 19th art. who have emigrated west, have been sold by the U. States, the sales are valid, & will not be disturbed.

By ~~the~~ treaty the U. States

19344

agree to pay fifty cents per acre to those who remove, & relinquish their reservations. upon proof of their claims. If this proof is not furnished, locations may be made for this class of reserves on any unoccupied lands, subject to the action of Congress

Jany 5. 1836. Mills furnishes the Register with a list of all his locations; & not marks them himself on the plats

" 9. " will discontinue locations under the instructions of Oct. 13. '34.

" 21 " Mills proceeds to Washington.

" 22 " communicating views of the President in regard to the locations under the instructions of Oct. 13. 34

Copy of the

19545

Synopsis of In=
=structions to Loca=
=ting agent Carter,

A. J.

8

Memphis Jan,, 25th 1830.

Dear Sir,

I feel some reluctance in addressing you on the present subject, But as I am sure of your friendly feelings both towards myself and your old friend My Father, I have determined to do it — He (my Father) was employed to purchase horses for the use of the Army under your Command at several times in fact, he purchased almost all your Packhorses. He never presented any account or recieved any compensation for his services — and I would not now ask for the payment but his affairs are unsettled and his family unprovided for, and the amount which ought to be due to him, and

19346 19346

which while living he did not require is now an object of importance to (his widow) my Mother -

Just previous to your election as President I showed to you (at your house) his papers and claims, and you assisted me in arranging them - they were forwarded to Washington the claim in part admitted but never paid, because my Father left no will and as there never was any Administrator no person was legally authorised to recieve it - Now Sir, I must request yr aid in some way so that my Mother may recieve the amount due to her, (if necessary) the heirs will forward to the War Office a relinquishment in full of all claims - or there might be a bill passed for her especial benefit, in short I will do any thing which you may advise - as this is the last entire session

1934

of Congress which will occur during your administration – I would like to have your advice, and the matter finally settled this session –

My Mother requests to be remembered to you – with every wish for your health & happiness I am sir

Respectfully &c, &c.

Mark Brown Sappington

19347

Major Wm B. Lewis
will please read the
within & make enquiry
of the situation of the
claim alluded to - whether
it has been allowed
& whether it can be
without a reference
to Congress - the services
of Doctor Sappington
must be known to
you as quartermaster
& whether his claim
is just - A. J.
Major Lewis will return
this with all the infor-
mation he can acquire
A. J

Natchez 25th Jany 1836

Respected Friend

Your last message has been received, for which I thank you, & did you not know me, I should fear that you would charge me with barefaced flattery or servile adulation, when I say to you that I consider it a document altogether worthy the chief Magistrate of this great Republic; every part of it seems to meet the approbation of even your most violent opponents here (of whom you have many) & the views you have taken of the French question I consider peculiarly happy, & will no doubt be sustained by every true friend to his country, indeed sir it has silenced the most noisy of the opposition

You will have learnt before this reaches you, the fate of Bain & his satellites, they have been badly defeated, which together with the proceedings of the Alabama Legislature I think has given a death blow to nullification & Whiteism in the South, indeed the election of R. J. Walker seems to have settled the question in this State —

The time is not very distant when you will retire from your public duties — there are now many political aspirants who would gladly use your great name for the purpose of promoting their individual advancement, regardless of the consequences to you or to our country, & as I wish that you may pass from this, without a single stain upon your well earned character, I hope a hint from a sincere friend, if but of little value, will not be taken amiss, & that you will stand aloof from any future political controversies, & avoid as far as practicable an expression in the most distant manner, of any personal

19348

preferences, for be assured your letter to W. Campbell although written with the purest intention, had well nigh done much mischief here, & could they have started a popular opposing candidate, I fear he would have succeeded —

You no doubt hear of me frequently & I hope favourably — I am now using all industry to make money enough to pay my debts, or the debts of others, & (in confidence) to buy me a small farm near Nashville, where I hope to spend the evening of my life in quiet amongst the few friends I have & who I delight to respect & honour —

My practice is as good as I could ask, having made upwards of $4,000 in the last ten months

I have part of my family with me, they are well pleased, but will return to Tennessee in the Spring —

My Son Thomas is at Port Gibson, is succeeding well & has made a very favourable impression there —

The practice of medicine is becoming excessively fatiguing to me & could I get into some other business even was it not so profitable I would be content — I understand there will be a vacancy in the Land office above this, shortly — Queere, would it not afford me some facilities, without too great a temptation to become dishonest & could I not fill the office to the satisfaction of the public? If so I should like to get the appointment —

Mrs Hogg & daughters join in respects to you

I am respectfully
yr friend
Saml Hogg

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

1954

s bell
le night
d a hopu —
ceeded —
he favour-
oney enough
ience) to buy
to spend
friends I

made

the week
rning —
ding well
here —
cessively
business
t — I
office
me
w to
s the sa-
f the

lly

19549

Doctor Hogg
Recd 15th Feby
1836 — A.J.
to be looked at &
attended to, if an
opportunity offers
A.J.

His Excellency, Andrew Jackson
President of U States
Washington City
D. C.

Washington City

January the 25th 1836

Sir

I discovered in the Globe of the 23rd instant that referance is made to a letter writen by you Sometime last Spring, or Summer, to Majr. B. F. Curry in which my name, as well as ~~others [illegible]~~ that of others, are used. I now respectfully ask that you furnish me with a coppy thereof.—

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your obedient
servent

James Standefer

19360

19367

Col Slongesfer
letter recd - 3 oclock
P.M, this 26th Janry
1836 - A. J.
answered the same
evening, copy of
the answer written
to be carefully
preserved A. J.

Jackson
President of
The United States
Washington City

(Copy) Washington
January 26th 1836

Sir,

Your letter of the 25th instant, asking for the copy of a letter which you inform me was referred to in the Globe of the 23d instant was handed to me late this evening. The proper person to give information about the correctness of any matter stated in the Globe, I should suppose, is the Editor himself. As however you have called my attention to a statement in that paper I have turned to it and find that it is a comment of the Editor upon a speech ~~delivered~~ by Judge White in the U.S. Senate in which the Judge made reference to a letter which he alledged I had written to Mr Curry. I did write a letter to Mr Curry in the course of the last Spring which he was requested to shew to you because it related to facts that concerned you, ~~and others~~ and Mr Curry informed me that he did shew it to you. Did he not? If he did, did you not inform Judge White of its contents? Both having thus a knowledge of its contents, if it be your object to obtain a copy for publication you must ~~apply~~ address yourself to Mr Curry

1936a-3

the person to whom it belongs to obtain it ~~copy~~ for that purpose. It was not intended by me for publication as you know, but if it is your wish, or that of Judge White to give it publicity I shall certainly make no objections.

I am ~~very~~ respectfully
yr obdt. Servt.
Andrew Jackson

Col James Standifer
member in congress

Nashville
January 26. 1836.

Gen. Jackson:

Dear Sir: In the midst of your pressing engagements I feel some reluctance to obtrude myself on you. You will excuse me however when you see that it is the intention of a friend. You could not imagine the difference in the state of things in the Legislature now and at its commencement — then it was difficult to find more than five or six men who could dare to come out boldly for the unity of our party — every thing was carried along by the White current. Now we can number roll with a clear majority who are open and decided. The re-action in the state has been so manifest, that it has emboldened the timid and given confidence to the committed. At the commencement it was unfortunate for candidates for office to be suspected of V. Burenism — now it is no crime they are unwilling to be considered on that side of the question. Our elections for Judges and Attorney General has been going on during the day and not man has any more hinted that it was an objection to candidates that they were for V. Buren — W. T. Brown was elected over O B Hays with ease — Mr. A Hays' election has not come on — it will take place tomorrow the result is doubtful on account of his absence —

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The Union keeps a pretty correct record of the evidences of re-action. I need not therefore particularize. Laughlin has been absent on a trip to N. Orleans for a week and will be gone two months - this is unfortunate at this time - tho' a few of us are endeavoring to sustain the character of the paper in his absence. The expunging resolutions are still on the table - we made an effort a few days ago to call them up - a vote was taken which was deemed a pretty good test - it stood 37 for and 38 against taking up - the opposers of Expunging were much alarmed at the vote, and on the next morning insisted on taking them up - We concluded however at the request of some who are not fully decided to go with us to wait a few days - when they are taken up I shall propose to amend by making them accord with the Virginia Resolution - In that shape I feel well satisfied, that they will pass - In truth the great object now with your avowed enemies is, to avoid the responsibility of voting. The strength is now so nearly balanced, that they cannot avoid a vote.

I hope and believe that in a few days I shall have the pleasure of announcing to you, that the State of Tennessee is redeemed and regenerated - We have not yet adopted an electoral law - the White men are in a dilemma as to the course to pursue - they would be glad to have the general ticket system, but they are fearful of losing the whole state - I think the District System

will be adopted — My deliberate opinion is, that we
have only to select strong candidates for Electors to carry
the State. Before we adjourn we will take measures
for the campaign — If the General Ticket system is
adopted, we will recommend a State Convention — If
the District we will prepare a strong Address to the
people and open the war with energy and promptness.

I presume Col. Polk has mentioned to you the con-
tents of a letter written by me to him in relation to the
Office of District Attorney — I have reflected much on
that subject and must confess that I am unable to
satisfy myself fully of the propriety of my course. The
peculiar posture of our political affairs and the relation
that I bear to a portion of the people has staggered me.
My situation would require me to abandon political
life for a season and yet I know that my constituents
will object to it — The stand that I have taken, the
unmeasured abuse that I have sustained from the
opposition for throwing myself into the breach, have endear-
ed me to my constituents — they wish and expect me
again to give them an opportunity of showing their at-
tachment — In this dilemma I am really at a loss
what course to take. There is a general impression
pervading the country that Col. Polk will not be
a candidate for re-election — and in that event
it is calculated that I shall run as his successor.

19335

I have no inclination to go into Congress at my age and especially when my means are so limited, with an increasing family. It is my sincere desire that you should take these matters into consideration — regard me with parental feelings and dispose of the suggestion in Col. Polk's letter as you would if I were your son. I would be glad if you would consult with Col. Polk — he knows my situation — he knows the situation of politics and the part which I might be called on to act. Whatever determination you may come to will be gratifying to me, as I know it will be based on disinterested considerations and will have the sanction of long experience and observation. If you should deem it prudent in me under all the circumstances to retire from political life, it would be gratifying to me to receive the appointment alluded to — if not, then I shall feel myself encouraged to go on in the cause of republicanism. In no event will your decision be regarded in any other light than a testimonial of your interest in my welfare.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
A. O. P. Nicholson

P.S. In the event of your learning from Col. Polk that the situation of things in his district may render it prudent for me to continue in politics, I should take pleasure in seeing the Office conferred on our mutual friend Hopkins L. Turney. He is in every respect qualified and would be gratified with the appointment, as would your

friend & Obt Servt.

A. O. P. Nicholson

19356

Mr. Nicholson to
be considered with
Col Polk

NASHVILLE
JAN
8

1836

(Private)

Free

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Washington City

19367

Philad.ie 29 Janvier 1856

Dt. Mr. Proutanger à J. Flemion

2 do. Cornbons Flore	$ 4	..
2 do. Demandes & Reponses	4	"
1 Cornbons à fleurs	2	"
2 do. Papillottes argentées	2	"
3 do. Cornbons à gratures	4	50
2 do. Cornbons la Cavadame	4	"
2 do. Cornbons de Paris argentés	6	"
1 do. Cadre dorée	2	"
2 do. Cornbons à lignures	4	"
1 do. Cornbons volant	2	"
2 corbeilles de la mariée	8	"
Box		75
Fret de Philad. à Baltimore par le Stage	2	50
	$ 40	75
freight & Cartage from Baltimore here	1.	50
	42	25

19358.

No. 4.

B 4th P. 354.

Mr Henryon Confectioner
— Philadelphia

Indianapolis Jany 30th 1836

Dear Sir

Your Democratic friends in Indiana are desirous that if Wisconsin Territory should be formed into a separate Government, That your friend Doctor Jesry Jackson of Scott County would be appointed Secretary to that Territory You Know his business habits and sterling integrity suits him for that Office

You are also well aware that a more firm and decided friend to the President and his administration is not to be found in no County and his appointment to that office would give more ~~general~~ General satisfaction to the Jackson men of Indiana, I therefore trust sir that ~~...~~ you will ~~exert~~ exert yourself ~~&~~ in getting him that appointment

I am Respectfully
Sir
Your Obt. Hum Servt
William Marshall

Honl. John Carr
Washington City
DC

19369

London 30th January 1836.

Edward Livingston Esquire

My dear Sir.

I received your short but, as usual kind, letter of the 16th Decr., since when, I presume the reopening of the french question will, ~~I presume~~, have carried you to Washington - I hope Barton's return, empty-handed, will not have worked up too high the just wrath of our Government and People, for, as you will have known before this, the bluster of France, as bluster must always do, has ended in her backing out as gracefully as she could from her very awkward and more troublesome predicament - Sebastiani says in diplomatic circles, and with an emphatic tone for which he is remarkable "La France est satisfaite" (meaning by the Message) But, in diplomatic or indeed any other circles, it is too late for such tone to impose upon any one - Those who, before, had not attended to the affair and knew not how much France was in the wrong, and ourselves in the right, have been made aware of it by the Message which every body has read - The consequence has been that our character has risen high in the public estimation, while the conduct of France has been universally condemned, and, worse than that, laughed to scorn - They are now ready to settle

19359-a

accounts, and, I have no doubt, anxious to pay as soon as possible, for fear of some thing that might again bring trouble upon her. I presume, however, that there is no one in Paris authorised to hold communication with the French Government, or to receive the money. Should some temporary agency be required, which I could attend to in a time sufficiently short to be back at my post without prejudice to the public interest, it would be easy (and particularly agreeable, surtout à Madame) to pay a short visit to Paris. I have hinted a word of it to Mr Van Buren; and if any suggestion of yours, consistent with your views of the public good, would be of use in the proper quarter, perhaps you will allow me to throw out this expression of my wishes for your friendly consideration.

Who shall we have here? This is a question in which I naturally take much interest — though, I presume, on whomsoever the choice may fall, I shall not continue long connected with the Legation. I was in hopes that your elevation to the first seat on the Supreme Court Bench would have served to convince the French that your conduct in Paris had but the more endeared you to your Government and the People. This failing, the Mission here would,

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more conspicuously, perhaps attain the same object - And who could more appropriately be selected? I do not know whether it would meet your wishes; but can say that there are many hands here that would stand out to welcome the only public man, perhaps, now on the political scene, who enjoys an European reputation.

The hour admonishes me that the Despatch Bag must close, and I have yet time, my dear Sir, to assure you of my undeviating esteem and lasting attachment.

A. Vail.

I am the more anxious that you should again appear in Europe revêtu de marques brillantes de la confiance de votre Gouvernement, that there are evil tongues in France which would best be silenced by your appearance amongst us.

Mrs Vail unites in kind remembrances to you and your Ladies - and in wishes for your continued health & welfare

A. V.

19359-6

Indianapolis Jany 30th 1836

Dear Sir

Wisconsin Territory should be formed into a Seperate Teritorial Government, it would be highly gratifying to your Democratic friends in Indiana if our mutual friend Doctor Jessy Jackson of Scott County could be appointed Secretary to that Territory. You are well aware that Doc Jackson has the firm and decided friend of Our Venerable President, and a warm supporter of his administration, the Doctor is not a milk and water man he is a firm and decided and works every thing for his party, The Doctors business habits and sterling integrity qualifys him to fill any station he may aspire to, and we do not hesitate to say that his appointment would give general satisfaction to your Democratic friends in Indiana

We are Respectfully
Sir
Your Obdt Hum Servts
Bazil Brown
William Marshall

Hon R Boon
M. C.
Washington City
D. C.

19360

Florence. Ala. Jan. 31st. 1856.

Dear Uncle

I have just read a letter from Mr. R. M. Patton, son in law of the late Genl. Brahan, to you relative to the debt due by the Estate of the Genl to the Government. Knowing that your feelings prompt you to extend every favor to Mrs. B & her small children, which may be compatible with your duties, I am induced to add my earnest request to Mr. Pattons. in their behalf & for their wel=fare.

The want of action in the last Congress & the probable insolvency of the Estate from a want of that action, had an evident effect upon Mrs. Brahans health. her hopes & health were both improved & heightened, by the favorable reception which her prayer met with, from the Committee on Lands, only one objecting voice, at the opening of the present session. But her hopes were of short duration. a report reached here last evening that the claim upon the Estate had been bought by Messrs Caruthers, Kinkle & Co. Mail contractors of Hunts=ville. The truth of the report we know not, but if true, we fear, that through the management of the purchasers, all favorable action of Congress may be stopped, at the very time too, when there appeared to be a strong probability of release.

Should a release from the debt be impracticable

19361

there would it be proper to extend every possible
facility to the legatees of the Estate. R. W. Braham
Mrs. Braham & R. M. Patton, have bought in a large amt.
of the property of the Estate, to pay for which will put
them to some inconvenience, if some favor be not
granted to them & in preference to Caruthers, Hinkle & Co.
That is to make the same arrangement with them, that
is now sd. to be made with C. H. & Co. let them assume
the debt upon an extension of time & give bond &
security or a mortgage upon property as you may deem
most safe. The advantages thus given to the legatees
by the extension of time is palpable, and should Con=
=gress refuse to release them from the debt, the pro=
=posed arrangement, as on affording them every po[ssi]
=ble relief is most anxiously prayed for.

We fear that the management of C. H. & Co aided by
Gabe Moore, will put an end to all favorable action
of Congress notwithstanding the exertions of Messrs
Chapman & Martin — if it does not interfere
with your station & opinion I would most earnestly
ask your influence in behalf of Mrs. Braham & her
female children & should Congress not grant them
a release, that the Treasury Dept. may extend
every advantage to herself & children in preference
to other individuals, whose only object is to speculate
on their ruin. This indeed is not their first attempt
for by a combination they bought the late Genl. [illegible] plan=
=tation near Huntsville, at a low price & immediately
sold it at a very considerable advance — knowing

this, I am sure you will do all in your power to put an end to their speculations upon the estate of an old & deceased friend.—

Mrs. Polk & Eliza Easton arrived here last eve=ning, in good health— on the 1st. I shall be a married man— of course we are all bustle & confusion— All join in love to yourself & family— I am Yrs. Mo. Affy. & Respy.

Jno. D. Coffee

P.S. I learned from Andrew that he had resigned in order to save himself from expulsion— I wrote him to remain with you untill he heard from me [illegible] our intention was to send him to Yale College— he will not now hardly get my letter & I am daily expecting him home— If however, he should be with you, I would be obliged that you would sup=ply all his wants— & especially give us your advice as to what to do with him— I much fear that he has not stability— He wrote that he had applied to you for funds— let me know what he has recd— & I will immediately refund it.—

Yrs &c—

Jno. D. Coffee

Genl. A. Jackson

19362

Remitted to Col De Russy $135 - to pay his debts there $25 - remitted to Philadelphia to bring him from there to washington - $80 - to take him home, being detained here he spent say $20 [illegible] theatres novelty & circus and finding this I gave him ten dollars more - in all $250 = February 22nd - 1836 - A. J.

This letter to be preserved on file - I sent him to the acady $20 - which I make no charge nor would I any of the charges I [illegible] not out of friendship

[illegible] my [illegible] yet to pay [illegible] no cash

A. J.

Genl Andrew Jackson

President &c

Washington DC

FREE

FEB 1

Mrs. J. D. [illegible]

Jun 1836?

His Excellency,
Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States.

Sir:

I have taken the liberty herewith of transmitting for your consideration and examination a drawing &c of a new improvement invented by myself as suggested to my mind on the field whilst in command of a company of the Louisiana Volunteers in Florida — It is a saddle for removing the sick & wounded from the field & which can be done with the utmost ease comfort imaginable, & also can be used a pack saddle as occasion may require & in my opinion would greatly facilitate the quieting of the Indian disturbances by being adopted for the use of the army.

A man can be conveyed on said saddle from 25 to 30 miles per day with all ease without the necessity of making or constructing roads or bridges.

I also take pleasure in enclosing for your perusal a letter from Major Monfort on the subject — To all whom

19363

I have shown it to, no objection whatever is urged against it — among them are the Commander-in-Chief, ~~[illegible]~~ Genl. Lovell & others at Head Quarters, on the contrary they are much pleased & are of opinion that much good would result from its adoption by the Government, for the use of the Army.

I shall be very much pleased to learn your views on the subject —

With sentiments of high consideration & esteem

I remain yr. obt. Servt.

H. Thistle

P. S.

I now am waiting the return of the Hon: Secretary of War whom I expect to see on the 9th. of this month — Permit me to refer you for character &c to

Genl. Gaines, Major Momfort
" Clinch Surg. Lawson
Col. Jones

Be it known that I, Hezekiah L. Thistle, of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, & State of Louisiana, have made an improvement in the useful arts, being a saddle for removing the sick and wounded; and answering also as a pack saddle; which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same making part of this specification.

The tree A is made of wood, about two feet long, the width adapted to the horse's back — it has two springs BB, one in front & the other in rear about one foot four inches apart; with proper straps and girths C to attach it to the body of the horse, and also to the breast plate & breeching and other straps necessary for packing.

The tree may be either bare, or simply covered with leather & stuffed: the former mode, however, is preferred & kept open for the circulation of air between it & the horse's back.

The bed D is constructed by making an iron frame E of the average length of a man, reaching from the head to the

19364

knee — covered with strong leather. The head & sides are also defended with strong leather about 8 inches high for the support of the head & 6 inches for the sides. This bed is supported on the springs upon the tree, which turn up like those of Coach Springs.

There are two main straps F G reaching from the shoulder to the thigh, crossing over the breast for keeping the body in its place. A cushion or pad I is placed upon the bed for the seat.

A boot H for supporting the feet is fastened to the saddle-pad, & can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure.

The invention here claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, consists in the before described apparatus for conveying the sick & wounded, and answering also as a pack saddle, with the arrangement & adaption of its several parts.—

General Jackson

To John Walker Dr.

1836

1st Feby.	42 Beef 3.36 - Steak 25 (2) 34 lardingbacon 4.25 - -	$ 7.86
2 "	Sausages 25 - puddings 25 (3) 30 Beef 1.87 - - -	2.37
3 "	22 Beef 2.20 - 26 Mutton 2.08 - 2 Steak 30 - -	4.58
	21 lard 2.62 (4) 82 Beef 8.20 - Calfs livers 75 - - -	11.57
4 "	16 feet 2.00 - 1 head 50 (5) 30 Beef 2.40 -	4.90
5 "	14 Mutton 1.12 (6) 5 Sausages 75 - 35 Beef 2.80	4.67
6 "	6 heads 3.00 - 5 set feet 2.50 - - -	5.50
		$ 41.45
	1 large hogshead on 30th January - - -	3.
		$ 44.45

Recd Paymt Jno Walker

19365

Mr Brongay

To Wm Poulton Dr

Sept. 1835	To bottoming one tubb hoops & staves	$ .50
"	2 hoops on tubb @ 15 c	.30
	strapping 6. boxes	2.00
		$ 2.80

Feb 1st 1836 Recd payment Wm Poulton

19366

Genl. Jackson
$44.45

B. 1st P. 334.
Wm. Poulton
Boulanger

Indianapolis February 2, 1836

The undersigned members of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, being friendly to the present administration of the General Government would respectfully recommend to the President of the United States Doctor Jesse Jackson of Lexington Scott County Indiana (who is also a member of our Legislature), as a gentleman of strict moral integrity industrious habits and cultivated mind and well qualified to discharge the trusts of civil office. The undersigned would further state that Doctor Jackson has always been and still is a decided and and zealous friend and supporter of the principles and measures of the present administration

The undersigned would therefore respectfully ask that Dr Jackson may be appointed Secretary of the Territory west of Lake Michigan when the same may be organized into a territorial government and further that we believe that his appointment would give general satisfaction to the Democratic party in the west

Very respectfully

Thos C Stewart
Lewis Martin
D. M Daily

Andrew C Griffith
Wm Elliott

19367

George Boon

Henry W. Hackett

Henry T. Braun

A M Pruett

Wm Carey

J. [illegible]hill

D. Sigler

Ja. Whitcomb

\+ Wm Watt

Wm Templeton

J. N. Phelps

Stephen B. Gardner

Leonard Bardwell

John F. Carr

J. C. Hackleberry

John Chambers

John S. Thompson

Nach Bo[illegible]

Mason J. Wo[illegible]

George T[illegible]

A. M. [illegible]

J. R. Craig

Smith Miller

B. R. Carmoster

Thos. Howard

Hiram B. Cole

Thomas B. Brown

George Davis

Robt Shain

Joel Vandeveer

Paris C. Dunning

Gillis McBean

John Murray

D. M. Chamberlain

G. G. Lee

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Andrew Jackson
President U. S.
Washington City
D C.

No. Washington, February 2d 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to J. Boulanger or Bearer,

Thirteen hundred and ninety Dollars, $\frac{49}{100}$

$ 1390. $\frac{49}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

1.390 $\frac{49}{100}$

19369

Philada 3 Febrey 1836

Genl A. Jackson
President
United States

Respected
Sir

I understand that a law is expected to pass for the in=creas of the Topographical Corps of engineers if it does pas I earnestly request you to promote my Son Lieut Washington Hood to a Captency in that Corps as he has been serve=ing as a Lieut in the 4th Regt Since the year 1827 his tallent as a draftsman I beg leave to say is not exceeded by any Officer in the Service and for the truth of this assertion I would most respectfuley refer you to the Secretary at War or to Colonel W. Abert under whome he has served for some time Your Complyance will greatly Obledge Yours Very Truly

John M. Hood

19370

19371

Free

Genl Andrew Jackson
President United
States
Washington City
D. C

Mr. Hood recom:
:mends his son for
promotion A. J.

Nashville 3 Feby 1836

Dear Genl.

I recevd yours of 17 Jany and will see the workmen and send you Acct and estimates &c. When I first saw the workmen the understanding was that no money was to be paid for the Carpenters work untill the House was finished which I think will be about 1st april as soon as the weather moderates the Plastering will be at work having done most of the Lathing already

By the 15 May or 1 June weather permitting the House will be finished and I am not aware that any funds will be wanted untill 1 May.

The Cotton say 30 Bales & that inferior will be shipd to W. White of New Orleans in a few days. I hope next year may do better. The people at the Hermitage are all well, & seem to have plenty for the Stock which looks well

19373

Mr Walker Senator from Miss is here &
will be off in a few hours he found
the Ohio closd at the mouth of the
Cumberland. we have procured him
a small light coach and Mr Hough
takes him to Louisville — Mr Nicholas
of Loun^a is sick at the mouth of
Cumberland,

Resolutions were introduced
in the Senate to day supporting the
Administration in its course upon
the French question which
passd **24** for & **one** against, they
will be taken up tomorrow in the
House & will meet with but little
opposition (since 12 or 15.)

Judge White's Speech & Smith Car^o and is thought to be small
complaining. his friends are vexed at
his course and regret that he took
such a ~~course~~ step

Say to Majr. Donelson
that I will send him his Bill of
paper for his House in a few
days. it is nearly ready for papering
and in a few days the workmen

19374

From the Mayr's House will be over
at the Hermitage and Complete
it without delay.

I Recd a Letter from Mr
McLemore who seems greatly hurt
that some note was forwarded
to you for payment and wishes
you to forward the note here
that Mr Williams may pay it
and release his feeling — no money
will be wanting I think to pay any
of the workmen before 1st May.

You can in the mean time
decide upon the subject

My respects to your family
& friends

Yours truly

R Armstrong

19374-5

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Tennesee State

Confidential Report to the President.

Department of State,

February 4. 1836.

Mr. Bankhead called at the Office and received from the hands of the Secretary the answer to his note of the 27th. ult. By the instructions of the President the Secretary asked what assurances could be given by Mr. Bankhead of the intentions of the French Government as to the mediation and in the maritime preparations making in all the principal French ports. Mr. Bankhead replied that he could give no public, official assurances, but from a despatch written by the Duke de Broglie to Count Sebastiani, which had been confidentially furnished to Lord Palmerston, a copy of which was read to the Secretary of State on the 27th. ult: the British Government was assured that the French fleet would not even set sail for the West Indies until the President's annual message was received in France, that the naval preparations of the French Government are of a purely defensive character, and are not in the slightest degree indications of ~~an~~ aggressive intentions; that he (Mr. B.) could not say officially that France had accepted or would accept the mediation, but from all the circumstances within his knowledge he had no doubt France had or would accept it.

Respectfully submitted.

John Forsyth

19376

Confidential
report of the Sec.
of State, to the Pre=
=sident 4th Feby 1836
A. J.

19377

No. Washington, 5th Feby 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Andrew Jackson or Bearer,

Twenty five ——— Dollars, $\frac{}{100}$

$25=

Andrew Jackson

19378

Feb 6th 1835

memorandom for Dr Gwinn who expresses a wish to purchase some well bred horses - the following of my stock are submitted for his examination at the prices annexed -

Stud, citizen by stockholder, his dam by pacolet, his grand dam by Truxton, his great grand dam the opossum filly 8 years old this spring price $2000 -

Stud colt, 4 years old by Bolivar dam by virginian, Bolivar by oscar, out of pacolet mare, same blood as citizen colt by [illegible] $1000

My oscar filly, now eleven years old, sire oscar, dam by pacolet - grand dam by Truxton g. grandam opossum filly $500

Stockholder filly, 5 years old, dam by virginian, aunt of the mother of Sally McGee — $500 -

Filly by [illegible], dam by Bagdad, grand dam by Truxton g. grandam opossum filly - $500

19379

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

1836. To W. J. McKelden

Feb. 6th To 116 Loaves of Bread @ 5c $5.80

" " To Soda Crackers 37½

$6.17½

Rec payment W. J. McKelden

19381

Bagdad mare —— $500 —
citizen stud colt
4 years old out of the
acorn filly hepzibah $500 —

The Doctor can take two
or three of the before des=
cribed mares at the prices
named ~~of the latter the~~ and
he can take one or all
of the stud colts & stud
horse named — he will
examine the stock &
if he likes them he can
give a receipt to the overseer
Mr Hobbs for them, in which
he will state the prices above
set opposite to each, and
when the contract is closed
with A. Jackson jnr for
the tract of land, [illegible], &
will receive an order on
him for the amount, which
when accepted by A. Jackson
jnr. will be received in full of

the horses ...
Doctor Gw...
February ...
Andre...

19380

— $500 —
cott
unt of the
ep shot $500 —

can take two
the before des=
es at the prices
~~at the the~~ and
, one or all
otts & Stud.
ned — he will
the Stock &
them he can
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them, in which
the prices above
to each, and
ntract is closed
kson jnr. for
und, filosed, &
an order on
amount, which
ted by A. Jackson
ed in full of

the horses taken by
Doctor Gwinn —
February 6th. 1830 —
Andrew Jackson

19880

Doctor Gwinn
Present

The President of the U. States

Bot of John Coban Agt.

1836			
Feby 3	to 2 Currants 40 2 pepper 50. Cinnamon 12	$	1.02
" "	1/4 Mace 75 Cinnamon 25. 1 Barley 38		1.38
" "	box Salt 25 2 Galls. Whiskey 2.00		2.25
" "	1/2 Bu corn 50 4 lb 1/4 Pepper 19		.69
8 "	2 Galls. Molasses 1.25		1.25
			6.59

Recd the above in full
John Coban agt

19372

My dear Donelson,

Fort McHenry 8. February 1836.

I am again going to trespass on your kindness — I perceive a Bill has passed for the gradual increase of the Engineer Corps (that is passed the Senate & no doubt will the house) — now my object is to get a Captaincy if possible in that Corps & want your aid with the President to effect it — I have been twice disappointed; but I trust I may not be so this time — for my duties in the Engineer Corps I can refer the President to Genl. Gratiot who I am sure will aid me — As an Officer of the Army I refer to the Records in the Adjt. Generals Office to shew how I have performed my duty — & in the Regiment I refer to Genl. Fenwick whom I have served with in his Staff as Adjutant for nearly fourteen years — I beg you will write me when practicable, & that you will submit my case for the consideration of the President at the proper time — With much regard

Yr. friend

H. A. Thompson

A. J. Donelson Esqre

19382

19333

BALTIMORE
FEB
7

To
A. J. Donelson Esqre
at the Presidents
Washington
D.C.

10

Columbus Feby. 9th 1836

To His Excellency
Andrew Jackson Prest. of the U. States

The undersigned members of the Ohio Legislature understanding that a vacancy has been created in the Gubernatorial Chair of the Territory of Florida by the resignation of the ~~present~~ late incumbent Govr. John H. Eaton, respectfully recommend to the favourable consideration of your Excellency the name of Morgan Neville of Cincinnati as his successor.

The personal knowledge which your Excellency possesses of his services ability & worth, will render it unnecessary for us to dwell upon them.

With the highest considerations of respect, we have the honor to be your Ex. Obt. &c &c &c

David Crouse
J. Patterson
Wm. McLaughlin
Jonathan Taylor
John Lidey
Matthias Shepler
William Price
Andw. Porter
Daniel Hosbrook
Samuel Spangler
John E. Hunt

19385

Eli Baldwin
W. M. Blake
Samuel Caswell
Wm Sawyer
W. Medill
George Wellhaus
A. McMechan
Amos Quinn
W. Harman Stidger
F. D. McNeal
C. Berry Harlan
Wm. C. Watton
John Sayles
Fielding Lowry
Philo Wetton
B. Blackburn
Jacob Miller
Nicholas Wathenway
Thos. J. S. Smith
John Cutright
Thos Blackburn
Joshua Brown
John Yortz

Elijah Vance
Robt Hopkins
F. C. Vincent
Joseph Thompson
Joseph Anhony
Peres Sprague
George Short
O. M. Hubbard
Cyrus Butler
B. D. Crichlow
Wm B. Craighill
Wm Armstrong
Isaac Reed
Joseph Lyman
Robert Patterson
Wm Robbins
V. D. Enyart
W. B. Van Hook
T. R. Dewert
Dowty Utter
John Quelted

William Scott
James Raoluscroft
M. J. Winship
Samuel Medary
Isaac Humphreys
Samuel Whitmore
Jn. Hough

P.S.

The undersigned Citizens of the State now ~~meeting~~ at Columbus, and adherents to the present administration, most cheerfully embrace the opportunity afforded of adding their names to the within recommendation —

Jno Brough
Lewis W Sifford

Robt. T. Lytle
W. Allen
John A. Bryan
William Blackburn
John Bell
H. Birchard
Benj Tappan
G. V. Keating
Geo. H. Flood

19386

Little Rock Feby. 9th. 1836.

Dear General.

I wrote you a few lines by Mr. Noland; who carried an amd. State constitution. I have since understood that Col: James. S. Conway Surveyor General of this Territory. will decline the office he now holds upon the change of government; and I write you, to request, that Col: Wharton Rector may be appointed to fill the vacancy. As to Coll Rectors worth, quali=fications and claims, I have so often expressed them to you, that I have nothing to add, unless it is that he was engaged in that business for many years of his life, and is fully master of the business of Sur=veying. We have no man in this country who could fill the office better, and <u>not one</u> whose appointment would give as much satisfac=tion to your <u>personal</u> and <u>political</u> friends. — I have also to request that Judge B. Johnson of our Superior court, may receive the appointment of Federal Judge for the Arkansas district. His claims and qualifications are both superior to those of any other man among us: Indeed, he is one of the best of men, and <u>all</u> your friends, would rejoice to see him receive this mark of favor at your hands. As ever your friend

Wm. S. Fulton.

19389 His Excelly. A: Jackson President &c.

19388

His Excell^y Andrew Jackson

President of the

United States

Washington city

D.C.

Office

Little Rock Feby. 10th 1836.

Andrew Jackson
President of the
United States.

Sir

We the undersigned beg leave to recommend Daniel Ringo Esqr. of this place for the office of District Attorney of the U. States for the state of Arkansas. Mr. Ringo ranks, deservedly, among the first of the profession in this country; and in our opinion, his talents, his legal attainments, his industry, and his moral worth, eminently qualify him for the station. We have the honor to be with great respect

Your obt Servts

Benj: Johnson

A. Yell

19390

Wm Field

19391

Attorney. State of
Arkansas,
Ringo D. recommd
Feby 10. 1836.

Washington City feb. the 11th 1836

sold to Mr Boulanger for the President of U. S. 12 Bushel. large Oysters for pickling $ 12.00

Received paymt.

M. A. Giusta

19394

New York 12th Feby 1836

Mr. President

Permit a private citizen and one who is totally disconnected with your administration, except in his character of citizen, to tender to you his unfeigned thanks, for your whole course in regard to our relations with France.

Although it be not certain that justice will be done to our Country by that government and nation. Although it be not certain that peace may not be disturbed - Neverthelefs you have Sir as our Chief Magistrate presented to the civilized world our Republic in the most imposing attitude - for its justice - its moderation and its inflexible firmnefs. You have presented her as a sublime spectacle among the nations of the Earth - to use your own language as "asking nothing but what is right, & submitting to nothing that is wrong".

19393

France acknowledged to be one of the most powerful of Governments which sway the destinies of man, is brought by your decision and energy to the arbitrament of an inter national forum, a tribunal too imposing and too commanding not to be obeyed.

Whatever may be the result, your measures have elevated to an enviable extent, our national character - And I forsee that some future Plutarch will, in giving your life, pronounce your course in relation to our treaty with France as one of the highest and noblest examples of moral courage, exhibited on the page of History. Again I pray you, President, to accept my thanks.

I have heard that a change may take place in the Post Office Department of our City. Should such be the case I only renew to you, the assurances of my best opinion of the fitness and integrity of our mutual friend, Sampson

19394

Simson, for the situation, & the tender of myself as one of his sureties.

With great devotion
Your friend &
very obt. Servt.
R. Riker

His Excy:
Genl. Jackson
Prest. U. S.

19394

Mr. Riker - on
our french affairs
- high Eulogium on
the Executive firm=
=ness in this business -
- winds up with Sum
=mending - S. Simpson
for P.M. A. J.

1836

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr
To W. P. McKelden

1836	Feby. 13th	To 138 Loaves of Bread @ 5	$6.90
"	"	To Rolls & Crackers	3.50
			$10.40

Recd. payment W. P. McKelden

19395

The President of the U. States Bot of John Coburn Agt.

1836			
Feby 9th	to	4 Bk Teas 1.00 34 lb candles @ 37½ bot 25½ - 12.83 —	$ 13.83
"	"	8¾ Starch 1.40 - 5¾ " castile Soap 2.15 —	3.55
"	"	25 Bro. Soap @ 8½ 2.00. 25 " do @ 9 + 2.25 —	4.25
13	"	1 Bu. Meal 1.25. 2 Gls. Whiskey 2.00 —	3.25
"	"	1 Bus. Salt	75
			25.63

Recd the above in full
John Coburn agt.

19389

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

8 Feby	Mutton 65 - steak 25 8 feet 100 - $	1.90
"	6 tongues 3.00 21 Beef 7. 1.47 —	4.47
"	23 Beef 8 1.84 . soup beef 1.50 —	3.34
9 "	11 Beef 1.00 . 46 mutton 8d 3.68	4.68
" "	78 1/2 ham 15d - - - - - - -	11.77
10 —	39lb Beef ——— ———	2.73
11 —	21 Beef 10 2.10 soup Beef 25 —	2.35
	sausages 30 28 Bacon 12 1/2 3.50	3.80
13 —	44 Beef 4.40 28 Beef 8 2.24. 19 Beef 1.33	7.97
	sausages 37 steak 25	.62
		43.63

Recd Paymt Jno Walker

19384

Franklin County Ten 15th Feby 1836

General Jackson

Dear Sir

I wish if consistent with the public good to receive an appointment from the General Government that appointment which you may think I am worthy of. I have a learge family which in a good degree is dependant on my exertion I have always been on the Republican side in Politics, been one of your supporters from first to last and in the last Presidential Election was one of your Electors I have filled all the Clerkships in the County of Jefferson for 12 years and twice Elected Surveyor by the Legislature of Georgia I refer you to Mr. Forester the Member from this district Mr. Grundy and Col. Jackson from Georgia for farther particulars as to honesty Integrity and Capacity I hope that you will not think this assuming. I fear you are much troubled in this way, but as one of your Constituents I feel I have a right to ask and if my wishes are complied with I hope you nor my County will ever have Cause to regret it

I am Dear Sir your Obt Servt and much esteemed friend

John G Bostick

19896

19397

[illegible] Ten.
[illegible] Feby

General Andrew Jackson

Washington City

Mr. Bostick
applies for office
refers to the
Tennessee members
& Georgia A.J.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

Richmond 15th Feby 1836

Dear Sir

I beg leave to introduce to you my friend Col. C. C. Scott of Alab.a who visits Washington on business with the War Department - he is a Gentleman of Sterling integrity and sound political principals any notice you may think proper to take of my friend will be duly appreciated

I have the Honour to be your Excel-lency's most Obt. Humble Servant

Andrew Beirne

14599

19400

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Washington

Washington City 15 / Feby 1836

Dear Sir

I discover from a published letter of
Mr Schermerhorn to Governor Cannon that
by the treaty lately effected by the former that 400
reservations are given in Tennessee others in
Alabama & North Carolina, by which the
Georgia Indians will be thrown upon Tennessee
principally As I have some reason to believe
from a conversation with you upon this subject
and also the first Cherokee delegation that arrived
here that this has not been authorised by you
or desired by them I hope this portion of the treaty
will not receive your sanction as I feel persuaded
a treaty can be made without that stipulation
and it is one which I am certain will
throw the embarrassments from Georgia upon
Tennessee - In addition to all this the Legis-
lature of Tennessee was about taking strong
grounds in relation to those Indians, and not
wishing to see my State involved in similar
difficulties in regard to Constitutional powers
which had characterised the Georgia Indians
19401 relations I prevailed upon them as I came on to

this place to suspend all action upon the subject for the present and leave it to the General Government to arrange this matter upon the principles of Justice to all parties

The present provisions of the treaty in that respect is vastly prejudicial to Tennessee I am convinced that they would care much less about the amount of money which may be agreed upon by this treaty than they would about these reservations of Southerners it is directly at variance with the interest of the State in regard to the manner she has adopted to prepare for a system of common schools throughout the State

I have the honor to be with great respect
Yours &c
Adam Huntsman

19402

Andrew Jackson

President of the

United States

(Confidential)

Philada Feby 16. 1836

My dear General

On my arrival here I found the enclosed letter from Baron Rothschild, some part of which altho' marked as Confidential to me I am sure was not intended to be withheld from you. You observe that the letter speaks of my return as expected. From the Barons intimate intercourse with the King and the Ministers as well as with others of influence in public affairs, I know that he would not have hazarded this opinion without good authority. Other letters received with this speak the same language. and I confess they have raised in my mind the desire of enjoying on the spot, the triumph of your firm and energetic measures. - you will of course notice the passage of Rothschilds conversation with de Broglie. which

will

19403

will account for the delay in making the payment immediately. it is a little sacrifice to the pride of the ministry.—

I imagine that the English as mediators will advise the appointment of ministers simultaneously this will get rid of the only remaining difficulty after the money is paid and the explanation of sentiments note given

Again I congratulate you my dear General never was a more complete triumph over honest policy enforced by energetic measures than the present. If I should return to Europe it will be to witness how much the reputation of my country is increased by the firm manner in which the triumph has been concluded.—

Most respectfully and affectionately

Your Friend & Hble

Edw Livingston

Be so obliging as to return R.'s letter when you have made the use of it you desire — of course no part of it must be made public

19404

Sydenham near Philadelphia
February 17. 1836

Dear Sir:

As you must have had solicitudes during the pendency of the long and difficult negotiation with France, I hope it will not be considered intrusive in me to offer you my respectful and hearty congratulations on its happy end. By what I read in the Globe it seems, in effect, now ended. Peace, always a blessing in itself, is doubly welcome coming to us, as it does, in triumph; the triumph of justice and firmness.

On the part you have borne, as guardian of your country's rights and dignity, throughout the whole of a transaction so highly important, it is not for me to speak. Your country appreciates it, and history will record it. The approving voice of the latter is already in part anticipated in Europe; and, as far as I have yet had opportunities of knowing, by universal satisfaction and joy among ourselves.

With continued wishes for your health and happiness, I beg you to believe me
dear Sir, with the
highest respect your
faithful & obt. Servt.
Richard Rush

President Jackson.

19465

19406

Genl. Andw. Jackson

To St John's church - Dr

To 1 quarters Pew rent ending 31st Decr 1835 $13.00

Feby 17th 1836 Recd payment for P. G. Washington Tr.
Henry Howison Colltr

19407

No. Washington, 17th Feby 1836 —

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to P. G. Washington — — or Bearer,
pew rent St John Church thirteen Dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

$13 =

19408

A Jackson Jr

To Wm B. Todd Dr

1836 Jany 26 To Amt Bill rendered $500

1836 Feby 17 Recd payt Wm B. Todd
pr R. S. Roche

19409

Recpt - Pew rent
St Johns Church
for quarter ending
31st Decr 1836
paid 17th Feby
1836 - A. S.

1048
1492

A. Jackson Jr. esq To E & A. H. Young

1835		
July 1st	To 3 Pr of pants at $5	$ 15.00
" "	" 2 Marsailles vests at 4	8.00
" "	" 3 Pr of silk hose at 150	4.50
" "	" 1 Satin Stock	1.50
" 6	" Linen Coat	6.00
" "	" do Jacket	2.50
Aug 20	" making & Trim pants Lined	2.50
" "	" Pr Ribb. Casse pants	13.00
Dec 3 "	fancy Merino vest	6.00
" " "	White handkerchief	1.50
		$ 60.50

Recd payment

February 18th 1836 E & A H Young

P. A P. Young

1941

A Jackson Esqr

Present

Returned by Mrs Jackson (pr. Servant) 2 pairs morocco & 3 pairs white Satin Shoes.

A Coyle

Feb 18th. 1836

Mrs Jackson Bot of A Coyle

1 pr. Ladies Morocco walking Shoes — $1.50

Recd pay A Coyle

19412 Feb. 18. 1836

The President of the U. States Bot of John Coburn Agt.

1836		
Feby 19th	2 Bu Meal 2.25. 1 Bu Corn 90	$ 3.15
22 "	Bbl Flour 8.00. Bbl Charcoal 37	8.37
" "	47 lb 14 oz Lf Sugar @ 17 1/4	7.68
23 "	6 Vermacelli 1.50 — qt Wine 75	2.25
25 "	2 Gls Whiskey 2.00 — 25 lbs 1.25	3.25
27 "	1 Gl Molasses 62 — 2 Gls Oil 2.50	3.12
		27.82

Recd the above in full
John Coburn Agt

19413

B 1st L. 354

John Coborn Grocer

J Boulanger

Treasury Department
3d Auditors Office
February 19th 1836

Sir

The letter of the Hon W. C. Dunlap with ones from Doctor M. B. Luppington to the President of the United States in relation to claims of the Heirs of the late Doctor R. B. Luppington, which you sent to this office for information are herewith returned, and I have accordingly to state, that the claims referred to, it appears were presented at this Office in April 1826 by the Hon John H Eaton then of the Senate, and having been investigated were submitted, with a statement of the claims and the remarks thereon, to the Secretary of War for his decision, the result of which will be seen by the enclosed copy of the statement referred to — The papers with a copy of the statement and Secretary's decision, it will be perceived, by the copy of a letter to Mr Eaton herewith, were returned to him on the 20th April 1826 —— A deposition in relation to the claim for keeping horses subsequent to the 10th December 1814, referred to in the statement, and which Mr Eaton was informed would be paid on letters of Administration &c

19414

being produced, is found to have been transmitted by you to this office, but without the account, in June 1826; and at the same time a letter from Doctor Sappington to Mr Eaton on the subject was referred by him. The enclosed copy of a letter addressed to you on the 3d June 1826 and of one addressed to Mr Eaton on the 5th of the same month, shews the disposition made of these papers and explains what remained necessary to be done to obtain payment of the claim last referred to—

Very respectfully
Your obd. Servt

Peter Hagner Aud

William B Lewis Esqr
2d Auditor

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19415

No. Washington. 19th Feby 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to order of [illegible] Crockett & Cook or Bearer, in full for R. Armstrong's bill on me dated 18th Decb 1835 for nine hundred fifty Dollars $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$950 =

19416

Little Rock Feby. 19th 1836.

Dear General,

I avail myself of Col: Elias Rectors visit to Washington to write you a few lines. We are endeavouring to organize the Jackson party in Arkansas, and those of us of the true faith, who are held up before the public, as likely to be candidates for office in the State, have resolved to unfurl our banner boldly, and to sink or swim upon the question. We must be either an administration or an opposition State, and, it is necessary that every candidate should meet the question confidently and manfully, and, as I think, able discussion, is all that is necessary to secure our success. I feel satisfied it will be in our power to carry the State, in spite of Whiteism, and all the antis combined. A great majority of the people still call themselves Jackson men, but still join the opposition in making war upon Mr. Van Buren. They have now a story which may do him some injury here, if it is not explained. It is, that he is opposed to preemption laws, and has spoken against settlers upon the public lands. In a late dispute with some of the most violent of the opposition men, I challenged them to go fully into

19417

Mr VanBurens political course, and told them I was prepared to defend his character and principles, agreeably to the strict democratic Jeffersonian standard; but, no one dared to take the banter! Mr Ringold, a leading opposition man, (and one who will be an opposition candidate for the United States Senate,) made the charge I have mentioned, against Mr VanBuren. I told him, I expected they would attempt such a game. Their effort will be, to try to produce a popular prejudice against Mr VanBuren, and to endeavour to rally the hetrogenious materials of the opposition, without regard to principles. This must be prevented; and Mr VanBuren must place us in possession of facts, to meet all the charges made against him. I am familiar with his political life, and know, that he has been a decided supporter of your administration, and I have no difficulties in these respects; but, I anticipate that all advantages will be taken, and therefore, wish to be able to meet our political enemies at every point. It is my intention to enter into newspaper discussions with zeal and

1941

No. Washington. 19th Feby 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to order of Messrs [illegible] or Bearer, in full for R. Armstrong['s] bill on me dated 18th Decb, 1835 for nine hundred & fifty Dollars $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$950 =

19416

activity, and I shall be thankful for all the materials necessary to carry on a vigorous campaign. - This however, must be confidential, and known only to our trusty friends. I labor under great difficulty in relation to the press here. We have not one, of the proper stamp. The Gazette, is the only one at all on our side. On account of Col: Sevier, this paper will support Mr. VanBuren, and the plans of his friends. But the editors principles, are decidedly opposition, so that we cannot trust him and we must therefore act under great restraint in communicating with the public. All the other papers of the Territory, are either opposition or inclined to be so.

Col: Rector is an applicant for the appointment of Marshal of the State, upon the change of Government. He has recently taken to himself a wife, a charming an interesting young lady, an elegant, and intelligent ~~woman~~; and, I take the liberty to solicit on account of his wife, as well as on his own account, a continuance of your kindness towards Col: Elias Rector. He is decidedly your friend and mine; and, is politically, true & trusty.

Remember me to all friends and believe me to be as ever your sincere friend

Wm. S. Fulton.

His Excelly.
Andw. Jackson,
President of the United States.

19418

Judge Fulton

His Excelly.

Andrew Jackson,
President of the
United States
Washington city
D.C.

Politeness of
Col: Elias Rector.

General Jackson

1836		To John Walker Dr	
15 Feby	25 Beef 8¢ 2.00. sausages 25	$	2.25
"	10 soup Beef 50. 14 ham 15¢ 210		2.60
"	Veal 12 hogs feet 25 steak 25		" .62
17 "	21 Beef 10¢ 2.10 15 Beef 8¢ 1.20		3.30
"	Shin 25 15 steak 8¢ 120 soup Beef 50		1.95
18 "	56 Beef 10¢ 5.60 hogs feet 300.		8.60
19 "	Lard 2.94 (20) 2 sausages 25 puddings 25		3.44
20 "	liver 25 22 Beef 1.76 steak 25		2.26
"	10 mutton 62 - 12 Beef 96 - sausages 12		1.70
			$26.72

Recd Payt Jno Walker

19398

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

15 Feby –	25 Beef 8¢ 2.00. sausages 25 – – –	$ 2.25
— "	10 soup Beef 50. 14 ham 15¢ 210 – – –	2.60
— "	Veal 12 hogs feet 25 steak 25	" .62
17 "	21 Beef 10¢ 2.10 15 Beef 8¢ 1.20 ———	3.30
— "	Shin 25 15 steak 8¢ 120 soup Beef 50 –	1.95
18 "	56 Beef 10¢ 5.60 hogs feet 300. ———	8.60
19 "	Lard 2.94 (20) 2 sausages 25 puddings 25 –	3.44
20 "	liver 25 22 Beef 1.76 steak 25	2.26
— "	10 mutton 62 – 12 Beef 96 – sausages 12	1.70
		$ 26.72

Recd Payt Jno Walker

19598

General Jackson
$26.72

No. Washington, 20th Febry 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Henry Poland (for freight) — or Bearer,

fifty Eight — — — — — — Dollars, 42/100

Andrew Jackson

$58=42—

19419

20th Feb. 1836

His Excellency Andrew Jackson presid. U.S.

To M Foy

			$ cts
1835	19th	Decr. To 8 Shoes	2.00
	21	To 2 Rumaves & Handelsin	1.00
		2 flat Irones	2.00
	24	To 8 Shoes	1.00
1836	Janry 12	To 4 Shoes	2.00
	28	To 16 Rumaves	0.50
		To Shovel mended	1.00
	Febry 10	To 4 Shoes	1.00
	11	To 4 Shoes	1.00
	13	To 4 Shoes	1.00
	26	To 4 Shoes	
		To Attendance on Cow	2.00
			13—50

Recd payment M Foy

19420

His Excellency
A. Jackson

B 1st P. 354
M. Foy Blacksmith
J Boulanger

C. Giraud BK
Jas Smith

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

To W. T. McKelden

1836.

Feby. 28th To 116 Loaves of Bread @ 5 c. $ 5.80

" " To Crackers .37½

$6.17½

Rec payment W. T. McKelden

1942

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

22	Feby -	41 Beef 2.87 Mutton 1.00 - 33 Ham 4.95	$ 8.82
		Soup beef 50 - (23) 14 sweet breads 87 Steaks 75	2.12
23	"	40 Bacon 5.00 - 10 Veal 1.00 . Mutton 2.00	8. -
25		32 Beef 2.24 56 Beef 5.60 Soup beef 50	8.34
		16 Mutton 1.00 - 4 Sausages 50 -	1.50
27		16 corn beef 1.00 - 26 Beef 2.08	3.08
		18 sweet breads 2.25 - 12 Mutton 96	3.21
			$ 35.07

Recd Payt Jno Walker

1943

Genl. Jackson
$ 35.07

B. 1st P. 354
John Walker Butcher
Ja Boulingot

Charleston 23rd Feby 1836

Dear General:

I have had the pleasure to receive your kind and very friendly letter, and for which be pleased to accept my most grateful thanks.—

I knew on the tender of my services, that you could not interfere with the Officering of the Militia, but the idea had occurred to me, that at your suggestion, Congress might have thought it expedient, to raise a brigade [illegible]

Genl. Jackson.
President of the United States

Washington.

19423

Mounted Gun-men, for the Campaign, in which case I might have been of some Service.-

I congratulate you on the prospects of peace with France.- Your noble bearing, & Statesmanlike conduct, will not only add to your just fame at home, but greatly exalt the National Character in Europe.-

I will not further trespass on your time, but will only add that Mrs. Hayne, and our Frances, join me in kind salutations, to yourself & yours.

I am your faithful friend

A. P. Hayne

(Confidential)

New York Feby 24. 1836

My dear General

Your last message nobly closes the contest with France. it is calm & conciliating but dignified and forms an admirable contrast to, & corrective of Clays pitiful commentary. he and Calhoun seem to vie with each other in the contest which shall utter speeches least becoming an american Senator. They have both sunk themselves beyond recovery in public Opinion but may still have influence enough by corrupt schemes for the distribution of the public funds to do much mischief in which they will find powerful aid from the New vamped up bank of the U.S. — It seems as if your labors were not to cease until the last day of your Magistracy after having settled all our foreign difficulties

19425

every patriot looks to you for some plan to free
the country from the banking aristocracy that is trying
to enslave it. The task will be more than herculean
his hydra had only three heads yours has a thousand
yet I have the fullest confidence that you will
achieve this last conquest before you retire to the
retreat and enjoy the repose you have so richly merited

From Philad^a. I wrote you a hurried
note to enclose a letter I had just received from
Baron de Rothschild. which I requested might
be returned, not having heard from you I fear
it may have miscarried - Many circumstances concur
to make me give full credit to what he says respecting
my return and I feel the desire growing on me to
enjoy on the spot your triumph & partly my own
From the present position of affairs I can not see
how the diplomatic intercourse is to be resumed
except by an agreement through England to appoint

ministers simultaneously - but this will necessarily take some time to arrange -

I am with the greatest respect
Dr General
Your Friend & Hble Sr
Edw Livingston

19426

Retreat - near Snickersville - Feby 26th 1836

Sir,

My native State has just performed an act of justice to a patriot and public benefactor; & I as one of her sons may be permitted to express my joy and satisfaction, at the event.

The Legislature, reflecting in this instance the opinions of the people, has instructed our Senators to introduce and vote for a proposition to expunge from the Journal of the Senate of the United States, the resolution passed under incendiary party feelings, impeaching your character & conduct. Whether they obey or not, the Act will stand on our public records, & be handed down to posterity when that upon the journal of the Senate will, if not obliterated, be <u>marked</u> with the reprobation of an enlightened, honest & grateful people.

It is consolatory to those who have given your administration a disinterested support & contributed somewhat to disabuse the

19437

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr.
To W. T. McKelden

1836. Feb. 27th	To 124 Loaves of Bread @ 5c	$6. 20
" "	To Soda Crackers	. 37½
		$6. 57½

Recd payment W. T. McKelden

19439-31

public mind of the falsehoods so industriously circulated against it, to find that their judgments have not deceived them. It is equally gratifying to see that administration drawing to a happy & successful close, amidst the plaudits of freemen in every part of the world. Its history may be written in a few, but very comprehensive & significant words. "During the Presidency of Andrew Jackson" the historian may say, "the integrity of the Union threatened by unprincipled factions was preserved — the public debt was paid off — a powerful and dangerous unconstitutional corporation was put down — the tariff question satisfactorily adjusted — the system of profuse expenditures for internal improvements, which had been prostituted to the purposes of wholesale bribery & corruption, confined within reasonable limits. The Indian question settled upon just & liberal principles — Justice exacted from, & peace maintained with, all nations — And our national character & honour not only kept without a stain or blemish, but exalted and ennobled in the Eyes of the whole world" —

After this nothing more

can be desired by your friends, but that your retirement may be as blessed, as your public life has been distinguished -

I am sir your grateful fellow citizen & obt Sert -

Richd E Parker

To
The President of the U.S.

19428

His Excellency A. Jackson
To W. P. McKelden Dr

1836.
Feb. 27th To 124 Loaves of Bread @ 5 cts — $6. 20
" " To 1 Soda Crackers — . 37½
$6. 57½

Recd payment W. P. McKelden

19429-31

B 1st P. 354

W. P. McNeil den Baker

J Boulanger

Washington Feby 29th 1836

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

To B. F. Middleton

1 Bbl. Sugar 250 lb @ 14	$35.00
8 loaves family Sugar 60 lb @ 20	12.00
8 do 2nd quality 64 lb @ 16	10.24
67 lb coffee @ 17	11.39
48 lb rice 6 1/4	3.00
30 lb Coca 30	9.00
2 Boxes Sperm candles 63 lb @ 37 1/2 Boxes 50	24.12
	$104.75

Recd payment

B. F. Middleton

14432

Mrs Andrew Jackson

Bought of Whitney & Ford

1836

February 3 pair satin slips 1.75 $5.25

Received payment

Whitney & Ford

19433

B/1m P. 354

B. F. Middleton Grocery for
March

J. B. Boulanger

Washington Feb 25 1836

Genl. Andrew Jackson

To [illegible]

Sugar 250 lb @ 14	$35.00
[illegible] Sugar 60 @ 20	12.00
[illegible] 64 @ 16	10.24
[illegible]	11.[illegible]
[illegible] 30	3.[illegible]
2 Boxes Sperm Candles 63 @ 37½	24.[illegible]
	$104.75

[illegible]

Mr. A. Jackson

Washington March 1st 1836 -

My son, you are taking a Journey to explore
and determine whether you will con=
=clude the contract finally with Doctor
Gwinn - you are without much experi=
=ence in life, and unacquainted with
the nature of the country you are
about to explore, and your future wel-
fare & that of your dear little family
may in a great degree depend on the
selection you make. I would then
suggest, that you examine well the
quality of the land by passing round
the sections, and through them by
their legal subdevisions of quarter section,
That country is subject to innundation,
and greatly intersected by Lagoons, Cypress
swamps, & lakes - you may pass around
a section find its exterior good and
its interiore Lake or Lagoon - so it
may be that its exterior may be swamps
& its interior good - but where this is
the case, you cannot on that latitude
calculate on health, and to settle
hands in an unhealthy situation

19435
19435

your loss by sickness & death may be
more than the proceeds of your crop -
your Doctors bill, and the loss of the
labour of hands by sickness, may
involve you in debt, & ruin a young
beginner - therefore you must view
the situation as to health with as
circumspect an eye as you do the
quality of the land - and look with
an Eagles eye to the marks of high
water - flooded land is worth nothing
as you may rest assured in that
climate it will be sickly, and in
part of that country can it be
safe by levying except on the
Mississippi river - therefore
buy no land for cultivation as
a farm that overflows - the price
you are to give requires that it should
be good land & clear of being flooded -
All good land in that country is
covered with strong cain - and the
growth large Ash, walnutt, poplar
pecan & cypress, with large cotton
wood in places, but where the cotton
tree grows it is apt to be subject
to being flooded at particular seasons
of high freshetts - you must get at

chockumma a correct plott of the
Townships, with its sections, and
note each section by whom bought
or entered & each half & quarter sec=
=tion, leaving those vacant, noted
if any there be, so that you may
examine, & if found good that
you may enter them - if you
find any vacant & good adjoining
those you have contracted for from
Delgwan, by entering them, you
may add to the value of your
purchase, should you conclude
to close the contract - but unless
the land is good, & lies high above
the freshets, I mean the greater part
I would advise you not to buy,
as the lands on the Mississippi
above the chickesaw line will
soon be surveyed & come into
market. Should you close the
contract & find vacant Land ad=
=joining, that is good, you must go
into Bank for the money, if you
can get a credit until next fall
for what will enter three sections,

19436

of that much vacant good land can
be found adjoining your purchase
or for a less sum if you cannot
find three sections of vacant land
or to that amount that will enter
what vacant land, if any good - you
can raise this sum by drawing
a bill on me payable in January
next - But my dear son, unless
you like the land & it is good &
promises health neither buy
nor enter, as you will have
sufficient time next fall to
effect a purchase in the
chickasaw lands unsurveyed &
which will be brought into
market next fall, or winter -
For any necessary expences to
bring you here, you will, if our
cotton should not be sold & the
amount remitted to Nashville
draw upon me - but keep in mind
that my funds are low, and the
danger of becoming indebted -
we have a competency, which you
ought not to risque by doubtfull
speculations. Remember how
many have been ruined by -

To

Vienna, March 1, 1836.

His Excellency, Andrew Jackson
President of the United States, &c.
Respected Sir

Will you deign to grant the request of an obscure and humble journeyman printer,—but who is, nevertheless, a warm and devoted admirer of that Roman firmness and patriotic zeal which has ever characterized the Executive of these United States in the many and every Station to which an enlightened and discerning public have seen fit to promote him—who desires ever having the honor of seeing him,—'the observed of all observers'—with a few lines in his own hand writing, with his signature? A favor which will long be remembered.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt G. W. Norman
Vienna Oht. Co. N.Y.

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson, President &c.

19437

19438

PHILA P.O.

FREE

His
Excellency
Andrew Jackson
President of the Uni-
ted States &c.
Washington D. C.

Wm Norman
wants my hand
writing

His Excellency the Prest. of the U. States

Bought of Thos. H Jacobs.

1836 Febr 8.	8 doz Champagne @ $13.		$104. —
20.	1. Port.	—	12.
			$116. —

Washington March 1. 1836.

Recd Payment

Thos. H Jacobs

19439

B. 1st P. 354.
Theo. H. Jacobs Wine
merchant

I Boulanger

No. Washington, 2d March 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to A. Jackson jr or Bearer,

one hundred and Eighty Dollars, $\frac{\quad}{100}$

$180 — Andrew Jackson

14441

No. Washington, March 3d 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to W. Boulonge or Bearer,

Fourteen hundred and Eighty Five Dollars $\frac{58}{100}$

$1485. $\frac{58}{100}$ Andrew Jackson

14442

1485 $\frac{58}{100}$

Mr Bolonger To J. P. Hinchy March 4th 1836

1836

February 1st	½ lb finger cakes	$0=25
"	1 moulde almond cream	1=50
"	1 Do Ice cream	1=50
6 "	1 lb finger cakes	0=50
8 "	8 lb shelled almonds	3=00
11 "	4 nogo stands	20=00
"	1 grape pyramid	10=00
"	1 ring Do	4=00
"	10 gallons Ice cream	40=00
"	4 Do roman punch	16=00
"	400 wafers	12=00
"	8 Doz sponge cakes	2=00
"	2 lb finger cakes	1=00
"	2 lb maccaroons	1=00
"	24 Doz marangs with cream	12=00
"	3 lb Jumbles	0=93¾
"	3 lb patty pans	1=12½
"	3 lb tea cake	1=12½
"	1 lb almond essays	0=75
"	40 wreaths of roses loaned	2=00
14 "	1 lb finger cakes	0=50
19 "	1 lb Jumbles	0=31¼
20 "	1 lb finger cakes	0=50
"	1 moulde almond cream	1=00
"	1 Do Ice cream	1=00
"	2 Doz marangs	1=00
23 "	2 lb malaga grapes	1=50
"	2 Doz marangs	1=00
"	2 Do cabbage cakes	1=00
"	2 moulds Ice cream	3=00
"	1 lb finger cakes	0=50
"	½ lb almond essays	0=37½
"	½ lb maccaroons	0=25
25 "	1 mould Ice cream	1=50
		$144=12½
29 "	1 lb finger cakes	0=50
		$144=62½

19440

Recd payment for P. Hinchy
Thos Whelan
March 4th 1836

Mr Bolonger
Cl

B 1st P. 354
P. Hinchy to Hutson
H Bonlanger

Washington City March 7th 1836

Sir.

Since I last had the honor of a personal inter=view with your Excellency on the subject of the appointment of District Judge in Indiana, I have received letters from many of your old and most influential friends in the State, strongly urging of the importance of appointment of James Whitcomb Esqr. I am aware that I may be told that, of the 216 members of the late Democratic State Convention, who singned for Whitcomb in the first instance, some two or three have since changed their opinions in favour of Judge Holman; still however, there remains upwards of 200, Good and true Democrats, who signed for Whitcomb, who have not changed, and the few changes that have taken place in favour of the appointment of Judge Holman, have been produced by certain Individuals from Indiana, now in Washington City, who have set themselves up as Dictators, and not as the true representatives of the popular voice in Indiana.

The Democratic party in the State of Indiana, are now endeavouring to effect a perfect organ=ization of the party, with a view to carry the State for Van Buren & Johnson — and with a view to the election of a tried Democrat to the United States Senate. Success in these desirable objects can hardly be expected should ~~the~~ Judge Holman who was an Adams Elector in 1824, be apointed District Judge in Indiana, over one of your most talented and efficient friends in the State. There are now six of

19445

the Seven representatives in Congress, from the State of Indiana, who now concur in the sentiment, that Judge Holman ought not to be appointed over Whitcomb.

Should your real friends be gratified in this mater of dispute, all will be well for you and for your friends in the state. Should your pretended friends triumph in this matter, there is no certainty that the State of Indiana may not in consequence thereof, become a prey to the power and influence of modern Whiggery, which may God in his mercies decree otherwise.

I have thought it my duty to make this simple statement of facts, and having discharged what what I concieved to be my duty as one of the representatives of my state, I now leave the whole subject so far as I am concerned, to be considered and disposed of, as you in your superior wisdom may determine.

I have the honor to remain with sentiments of the profoundest respect and esteem your obt. Servt.

R Boon

The president of the United States

1836 Bvon

Office

The President
of the United States

1834

Private New York 8 March 1834

My dear Sir,

I have a letter from Maj Barry this morning in which he states that he will require more aid from the 7th Ward Bank. This can be done and will be done with the greatest pleasure by that institution, but it has not the ability unless more of the funds appropriated for the new Custom House are placed there. If the Secretary of the Treasury will pass to the Commissioners 50,000 Dollars, I will see that the Post-Office Department wants nothing. I have written a note to you, which suggests this course which may be sent or read to the Secretary as Your Excellency may think best.

I enclose also, a letter in favour of Mr Millikin, which I beg leave to suggest again may, if you think so, write to Gov. Wolf, aid both parties very much - If Pennsylvania cannot

19447

gets loans at home. I know she can procure them in Holland. But the mail closes - Dear Sir,

Most truly & affectionately yours.

Saml. Swartwout

His Excy

The President

Private

His Excellency
The President

Washington

Mr Swartwout –
Mr. S. to be seen
A. J.

1834

8 March 1836

My dear Sir,

It is to remark that
the Commissioners for building
the Custom House have rec.d
50.000 Dollars for that object,
that they do not wish to
press the Department for a further
sum, Yet I can assure
Your Excellency, that a dft
for an other sum of 50.000 D.
would be of great importance
to many of our friends who w.d
be infinitely benefited by its use
in the shape of loans, who
cannot get it out of the deposite
Banks — this I know — while
Millions lay in the vaults of
these institutions, many of which
are opposed to us in politicks,
this little patriotic institution
is working its way among our
friends, loaning all they
can to our friends and

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sustaining the administration by all the means in their power — If, therefore, a further sum of 50,000 Drs. could be placed to the credit of the Commissioners, or rather place it, in that Institution &, it would be used, I assure you, for the benefit of the administration friends. Your kind interference might do this for us & we should be infinitely obliged thereby.

I am D. Sir, most respectfully,

Your obt. Humbl Servt.

Saml Swartwout

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson, President,
Washington

1

The President

Senate Chamber
March 8. 1836

McG

Sir

In reply to your communication of yesterday, it gives me pleasure to state, that the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi is a solvent and well regulated institution, enjoying in a high degree the confidence of the people. I would consider it a safe depository of the public funds. It has a branch at Pontotoc in Northern Mississippi a section of our State now rapidly settling with a most intelligent and enterprizing population, & now almost entirely deprived of all banking facilities. Under these circumstances, I believe that the selection of the Agricultural Bank as an additional Deposite Bank of the Treasury, would be acceptable to a majority of the people of Mississippi.

These opinions are communicated, upon your call for information, without intending to assail the acknowledged financial ability with which the Planters Bank of our state is conducted.

very respectfully
Y. O. S.

R. J. Walker

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secy. of the Treasy.

19407

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secy of the Treasy.

Check & return
to me with
Mr. Claiborne's lett
on same
subject
W
W. 6th March
McKean

Private

New York March 9th 1836

My dear General

In pursuance of a practice in which you have indulged me of communicating such matters of intelligence or opinion as I think may interest or amuse. I now enclose a letter from Vail from which you will see the tone that the French government puts on their determination to yield and the true light in which your energetic exposition of our conduct, has placed it before the European public.

All reflecting minds here are more seriously alarmed at the Bank madness that seems to prevail in all the States. Flattered by the unnatural rise in the price of property of all descriptions and of labor, it is not attributed, as it ought to be, to the depreciation of the Currency. and that as soon as this is reduced as sooner or later it must be to the quantity necessary for the wants of the community the revulsion will produce

I must

1943

disastrous effects. Here they talk of counteracting the Philad[a] influence by an incorporation of a bank with a capital of forty Millions - If your spirit could pervade the State Legislatures something might be expected but that is past praying for

With the greatest respect

Your Affectionate Friend

Edw Livingston

Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

Washington City March 9. 1836.

Sir
permit me to say to you that I have a son Andrew Jackson Locke in his 10th year he is a fine boy you have a grate many of them, and my good Sir I told the lad on my leaving home that he sould be remembered to you by me, the least token of your favor to him will grat fully be received by me and probably would be of grate advantage to him. I want two lines of your hed. the Hon Samuel Cushman introduced me to you the other day you where ingaged or I should have made the above known to you. the delegation of the State of Newhampshire are personally acquainted with me perticular Gover Hill of the senit Hon Henry Hubard & Gov Wood my good Sir this is from a worm friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson President of the United States.

with profound esteme I am
Your humble servent
Joseph L Locke
Keeper of White Is Land Lights
N. H.

NB I shall leave the City in one or two days my lodgings is at Mrs Turners oposit of Browns Hotel)

19453

J. Cooke, wants
a lock of my hair
- has a son named
for me, wants
something as a
memento - he at
Mrs. Parsons, near
Bermudas. A. J

Andrew Jackson
President of the
United States
Washington City D.C.

19456

Recd. Apl. 10

Mexico March 10th 1836

Sir/

From several conversations which I have held with Baron Wrangel — Govr of the Russian Settlements on the N. W. coast of America — I feel perfectly satisfied, that the Hudson Bay company are making encroachments within our line even as far as 45 deg. North Lat — destroying the Beaver & where there is any doubt as to jurisdiction —

The Baron likewise informs me, that the Russian Settlement at Bodega — 38 — 30 N. Lat in California extends not more than — 40 miles along the Coast — they do not claim as far South as San Francisco — otherwise "Sir Francis Drakes harbour," — The establishment was began in 1812 — with a view to procure timber for Ship building — they have built but three vessels — the timber not being very good — the whole settlement at this time consists of 60 to 80 Russians — The principal Establishment, Sitca & New Archangel — receive supplies of wheat from California — but the article is so badly cultivated by the Mexicans that last year they were compelled to send to Chile for their annual supply —

19463

The Sitca establishment is progressing rapidly
in importance. they are building Ships &
have a naval school of practice—
I think it well worthy
of the attention of our Govt to allow me to go
to Sitca after visiting the Oregon— From the
Sandwich Islands I can get a small vessel
to take me thither— & from thence— to Ochotsk
a Ship goes up annually— about the 1st May
— from Sitca to Ochotsk— is 60 days passage
— from Ochotsk to Jakutsk is 15 days from
Jakutsk to Irkutsk is 120— days Irkutsk is the
the Seat of the Governor Genl of Siberia
& from thence to St Petersburg via Moscow is
three months travel— leaving Sitca in May—
I could reach St Petersburg— in— Decr & the
cost of the journey— thro Siberia— from Sitca
to St Petersburg would be much less than to
return thro Mexico Say not more than

$500 If the President thinks favorably
of my views, I doubt not I could get much use
—ful information for our Government,— & as
I am willing to endure any privations &
hardships for the good of my country—

Baron Wrangel has given me letters to the Governor of Sitka, but suggests the propriety of my getting thro' our Minister at the Russian court, passports sent me at Ochotsk - this measure would insure me protection & great facility in travelling thro' Siberia - at the same time I would respectfully ask to be allowed to draw on the Dept of State or on London for my actual & necessary expences, as I cannot take silver with me - The Baron expects to be in St Petersburg in July next, and says he will take much pleasure in explaining to the Emperor my views in going thro his Dominions - & says our Minister will find not the slightest difficulty in getting the necessary passports - for me -

Your answer will find me at Guaymas or Mazatlan - a letter in Dept - thro our Consul in Mexico will reach me in time -

I have the honor to remain your most Obt Servt

Wm. A. Slacum

To the Hon. Mr Forsyth
Secy of State
Washington -

19458-9

to be examined
A.J.

The information suggested by Mr. Stearns Tour is well worthy of the expence he says, will be only necessary to obtain it - & I will have no hesitation in ap=~~proving~~ it as required within

A.J.

1836

Treasury Department
11th March 1836 –

Sir,

I understand from Thos. Lee Esqr. of Maryland, that when his resignation in the Marine Corps was sent to Col. Henderson, it was in August 1831 – and that he expected then it would take effect immediately.

But afterwards, Sept. 13th 1831, having been ordered to duty, he suggests that a letter was written to the Navy Depmt. desiring, that the acceptance might be postponed to Sept. ensuing –

15004

The Deptmt. however accepted the resignation in the course of Sept. and stated in the letter communicating the fact, that it would have delayed the acceptance till Jany, had it not been observed by Capt. Brown, that Mr. Lee expected it was already accepted.

Mr. Lee now states, that Capt. B. must have misunderstood him, and that if he remarked so, it was before his letter was written in Sept. (13th ne wishing delay — .

I have no doubt from Mr. Lee's representation, that a misapprehension existed on that point leading to an earlier acceptance of his resignation than he wished at the time it actually took place —

I am happy to add, also, that I have no recollection of any circumstance happening in the time I was connected with

the Navy Deptmt. — which was in any way unfavourable to Mr. Lee's character as an officer or a gentleman —

Respectfully Yours

Levi Woodbury

Gov. Cass

Secretary of War

Remark

...ue by Department 15th accepted my resignation 30 Septr. 15 days after received my letter requesting postponement to Jany.

I Lee

Remark

Had the Department given me the leave requested, which had been promised by Col Henderson, in Phila 1st Aug, while on a tour of Inspection, I might probably by this time have been a Major in the Army —

15005

Sec Woodbury

Referred to the Secretary of the Navy for his report in the case of Mr Lee— Whether ~~that~~ his application for restoration to the Marine Corps with propriety be granted, and if it can with what date of commission

A. J.

Remarks

The Secretary informed me my grade was full, & to gratify me, one of the 1st Lts would have to be made a 2nd to which I replied in presence of Mr Boyle I would not assent to, thinking I might be fortunate in receiving (about the same time) a Captain's Commission in the 2nd Regt Dragoons I left Washington & was ignorant when the Senate passed the Bill & did not come to see the President again — { Mr Winder was appointed.

Refers to the Honble Mr Dickinson.

Huntsville 12th March 1836

Respected Sir

The lands, in this part of the country are annually becoming less adapted to the cultivation of the great staple of the Country, and I with several of my friends have for some time, seen the necessity of going further South for better lands. Accordingly a month or two since in company with several of those friends, I made a visit to the South Ala. & Missi. — I found the good unimproved lands in the hands of speculators, and the improved lands held at a price, at which we thought it ruinous to purchase—

On my return home, I have learned that in the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, there were about 100 Sections reserved for the use of certain orphans of the Choctaw Nation, the superintending control of which was vested in you.

There are several Gentlemen situated as I am, in regard to their wishes to go South. Among whom are Ruffin Coleman, my brother Doct. D. Moore, Benjamin Patteson, Miles S. Watkins, John D. Phelan, Caswell R. Clifton, & David Davis, who are anxious to ascertain, whether or not you will be

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willing to sell these lands, at a price considerably above what they would probably produce at public sale — and those Gentlemen have granted me the distinction of addressing you on the subject — The object of this note, is therefore, Sir, to ascertain whether you would sell these lands & upon what terms, — I forbear to make any suggestion as to the course of sales of public lands, which have resulted in producing the smallest possible price — because they are more obvious to you —

I have mentioned the names of those Gentlemen, that the Members of Congress from this region might be able to assure your Excellency that they are not of that class to whom these results are chargeable; I

I think it not improper to observe that the prospect of the Republican party in Ala were never brighter for a triumph — than at this moment — From my intercourse with intelligent Gentlemen from various parts of the State I have no hesitation in giving it as my decided opinion, that Mr Van Buren will get the vote of the State.

Permit me also to add, that amidst all the splendid & brilliant acts of the most distinguished administrations of public affairs, this Nation has ~~ever~~ seen, none has ever been more gratifying to your personal political friends — than the glorious results

of the French Controversy — A result attained ~~...~~ by a magnanimous determination to preserve the honor of the Country, & to obtain its rights, regardless of the French party anathemas that were thundered from the Senate & the Press.

I respectfully solicit a reply to this as soon as may be convenient — with assurances of my best wishes for your health and happiness

I have the honor to ~~be~~
your very obedient Servt

Alfred Moore

19463

Mr. Moor on
the subject of
the orphans land
in alabama
A J

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Washington City
By

NEW YORK CONFLAGRATION MEETING.

LONDON, MARCH 12th, 1836.

ACCORDING to public announcement, a General Meeting took place at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on March 12th, 1836, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the sufferers by the AWFUL CONFLAGRATION in NEW YORK, on the night of December 16th, 1835. Upon opening the Meeting, the Secretay read the following Letter, which he had received from the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR:—

MANSION HOUSE, 9, A.M., *12th. March.*

SIR,—I regret to state that some very important *Official* duty, which demands my attention from 11 o'clock this morning until a late period of the day, prevents my taking the Chair this day at the Freemasons' Hall. I beg you will express to the Committee, that I am extremely sorry it has so occurred; and I may add also unfortunate, for at 2 o'clock I have also been summoned to attend upon public duty as a Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, which I must relinquish for my duty as Chief Magistrate. I beg, in conclusion, to express to you, that I feel very deeply for the affliction with which America has been visited, in having so large a portion of New York desolated,

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

To GEORGE JONES, Esq, W. T. COPELAND.

The Right Hon. LORD DUDLEY STUART, M. P. was then called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted;—

RESOLUTION 1st.—Moved by DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. M. P. for DUBLIN.
Seconded by Col. the Hon. LEICESTER STANHOPE, C. B.

That this Meeting deeply sympathises with the Citizens of New York, and laments the great calamity which has befallen them, in the extensive and destructive Conflagration which has recently visited their City.

RESOLUTION 2nd.—Moved by WILLIAM EWART, Esq. M. P. for LIVERPOOL.
Seconded by JOHN BOWRING, L.L.D., M.P. for KILMARNOCK.

That, while we offer them our sincere condolence on this severe misfortune, we desire to convey to them, at the same time, our admiration of the *Calmness, Dignity, and Public Spirit,* with which they have sustained their loss, and the Promptitude with which they have aroused themselves to repair the evil.

RESOLUTION 3rd.—Moved by J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. M.P. for SHEFFIELD.
Seconded by J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, DRAMATIST.

That this Meeting recalls, with feelings of Gratitude and Admiration, the noble Generosity of the CITIZENS and LADIES of the UNITED STATES, when similar Conflagrations laid waste New Brunswick, and several towns in the British Provinces, and that such Conduct deserves our Imitation as well as our Praise.

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RESOLUTION 4th.—Moved by R. POTTER, Esq. M.P. WIGAN.

Seconded by GEORGE JONES, Esq. TRAGEDIAN.

That, as this Calamity must have involved in great suffering, many to whom relief would be most acceptable; and as such persons are the fitting objects of British as well as American Sympathy; Resolved, that *a National Subscription be entered into in the United Kingdom*, the amount of which shall be transmitted to the CORPORATION of NEW YORK, for such appropriation as they may see fit; and that the following persons be appointed a Committee to carry this object into effect:—

THE RIGHT HON. WM. T. COPELAND, M.P. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, Chairman.

THE RT. HON. LORD DUDLEY STUART, M.P. for ARUNDEL.
COL. THE HON. LEICESTER STANHOPE, C.B.
SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART. M.P. for WESTMINSTER.
EDWARD L. BULWER, Esq. M.P. for LINCOLN.
DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. M.P. for DUBLIN.
JOHN BOWRING, L.L.D. M.P. for KILMARNOCK.
WM. S. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. for LONDON.
WILLIAM EWART, Esq. M.P. for LIVERPOOL.
J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. M.P. for SHEFFIELD.
RICHARD POTTER, Esq. M.P. for WIGAN.
JOHN PARKER, Esq. M.P. for SHEFFIELD.
THE REV. DR. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, F.R.S. &c
JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.
WILLIAM C. MACREADY, Esq.
JOHN BRITTON, Esq. F.A.S. &c.
JOHN MARTIN, Esq. K.L.B.
CLARKSON STANFIELD, Esq. R.A.
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq.
GEORGE WILDES, Esq.
THOMAS SEARLE, Esq.
CHARLES D. ARCHIBALD, Esq.
THOMAS G. MARGARY, Esq.
NATHANIEL OGLE, Esq.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Committee, it was unanimously agreed, that the Originator of the Meeting, GEORGE JONES, Esq. (the AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN) should be appointed *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer;* that Circulars of the proceedings of the Meeting be transmitted by the Secretary to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, &c. for their approval and support; AND THAT THE NAMES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS BE ENGROSSED. It was also agreed that the following Bankers, &c. be authorized (their permission having been obtained) to receive Subscriptions in accordance with the 4th. Resolution:—

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS, & CO. No. 8, Bishopsgate-street, Within;
NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND, (& ITS BRANCHES) 39, Old Broad-street, City;
LADBROKES, KINGSCOTE, & CO, Bank Buildings, Royal Exchange;
SIR JAMES ESDALE & CO. Lombard-street;
GEORGE WILDES & CO. 19, Coleman-street;
MESSRS. COUTTS & CO. Strand;
LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK & ITS BRANCHES;

And by the SECRETARY & TREASURER, 1, Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

In conformity with my official duty, I have the honor to transmit to you (on behalf of the Committe) this Circular, in the full belief that the Meeting, being founded on HUMANITY, GRATITUDE, and NATIONAL FRIENDSHIP, it will readily obtain your influence and support.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient to command,

George Jones

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 6, HANOVER SQUARE,
March 1836.

Official Report of the Minutes of Property destroyed, and other particulars relating to the **GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK,** *on the night of December 16th,* **1835.**

The loss sustained in Buildings, including the Merchants' Exchange and other public edifices, is 674; thereby dislodging nearly 1,000 Mercantile Firms and establishments; these Firms employed from 3,500 to 4,000 Clerks—10,000 Porters, Cartmen, and Labourers—who, with their families, will average 30,000 persons depending upon their daily income for their support. The Fire burnt] over an area of 52 acres, comprising a densely-built and exclusively mercantile portion of the Metropolis, thereby consuming Property to the amount of 18 to 20 millions of Dollars! Before the occurrence of this great Calamity, there were in New York 25 Insurance Companies, whose Capitals reached the sum total of 8,170,000 Dollars; 10 out of the 25 Companies have been ascertained to be insolvent, and they were the most important in New York; their Capitals have been entirely expended—leaving, also, a deficiency of nearly 3,000,000! The loss, therefore, of those families who had their all invested in this kind of Property, and among whom are to be found the dependant *Widow*, the *Fatherless*, and the *Orphan*, presents a picture of *Woe, of Misery, and Distress*, unexampled in the history of accidental Calamity.

GEORGE JONES, *Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.*

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Proceedings
N.Y. Meeting –
conflagration
– see it – A.J.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
Washington
N. America

No. Washington, 15th March 1836—

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Andrew Jackson — or Bearer,

twenty five — — Dollars, $\frac{\ }{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$25—

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mar-15th 1836

Washington January 21

Mr Andrew Jackson jr

To John Mills Dr

	To 1 pair Small Shoes		0.62½
February 13	" 3 "	do	1.87½
March 14	" 1 " Shoes		1.50
			4.00

Received Payment for

John Mills

1836

March 15. Henry A. Clarke

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Washington
March 15th 1836

My dear Andrew,

I this morning recd your letter of the 8th instant, mailed at Maysville Ky. on the 9th. This is the first we have recd since you left — the one referred to in yours of the 8th has not come to hand.

Your dear Sarah and our dear little pets, are very well — the boy growing daily, and both becoming more interesting every day — I have been very much affected with cough & pain since you left — the weather bad & variable, and cold.

Alexander intends leaving us on Thursday next — he received a letter this morning from his brother John informing him that he could not furnish him any funds to take him home, and I find he has none, therefore I am compelled to advance him one hundred & fifty dollars to take him home which he has promised when — he —

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he reaches Nashville to pay to
Mr Rife— his due bill I enclose to
you, and I wish you to see that
arrangements is made by him
to do so— I take this out of the small
fund I am laying up to meet the
expence of my House, and it will
leave me in a disagreable situation
if this is not done, and finally Mr John Coffee
should fail to remit what I advanced
to A. J. Coffee— this memorandom is
inclosed & I leave it to your manage-
=ment— it was cruel in John to leave
him here without funds for his re-
=turn— I cannot understand this.

I have recd one letter from Mr Hobbs
since you left in which he gives the
weight of our cotton, a little over
seven thousand— I hope it may
meet a good & speedy markett— I wish
you to settle all the farm accounts
and if there should be a surplus over
of the sale of our cotton, apply it to the
expence of the House— every time
I am severely attacked, it makes me

feel sensibly least I might be com
hence & leave any part of it un=
=paid - I wish therefore to know the
amount of its costs on your return
as surely it will be so nearly finish
=ed before you leave home as to
enable you to know what is yet
due. I shall write you soon again
& more fully - in the mean time
I wish you to have our favorite
yearling blooded colts well taken care
of - Thomas writes that they look badly
and give directions about putting
the mares to the horse, not before
the first of april - if an opportunity
offers sell some of our studs - Mr
Randolph says arkansa would be
a good place for one - perhaps he
would buy -

Sarah & the little ones send you
a kiss & Joins with me in prayers for
your safety & speedy return to us -
my whole Household salute you
very affectionately, adieu my son,
for the present adieu.

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Jnr Esqr

19469

I send this under cover
to Col Armstrong that
he may deliver it to
you on your return home
A. J.

Cincinnati 16th March 1836

Dear Sir

It is not only with reluctance but with pain that I trespass upon your valuable time at a season when you must be occupied with matters of great importance on a public interest; and nothing but a sense of public duty could have induced me to do so.

I believe, Sir, that it is not unknown to you that this state has been saddled with a certain Banking institution, called "The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co." of which you have justly entertained the most unfavorable impressions – considering it, for so far as it extends, even more mischievous to the public interests than that public nuisance, the United States Bank that was, and of which your country has to bless you for its destruction as a national Curse – The subject of this letter is to show you that this new born evil, the Trust Co., even in its incipient state, has been already productive of some of the evils which a mere perusal of its Charter gave cause to apprehend – that it has already injured the democratic Jackson cause in this City and County – Yes Sir, it not only affected our election last fall but it is working injury to our future elections, at the present moment – Half a Million of dollars lent among the yeomanry of our County, under powers and privileges such as the Charter has invested the lenders with, has had the effects apprehended – At last election a trustee of the institution was a Candidate for our state legislature, and though both his private and political character was far below par, the influence he obtained as a trustee lost to the cause of democracy its usual majority in one of our most democratic Townships, although he failed to carry his election – the mischief however did not stop here – for though our Candidates, with the exception of treasurer

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were all elected yet it would appear that the baneful influence of this institution was not confined to the polls but has extended to the legislature itself — as of four members of the lower, and one in the upper house, but one has stood true to the cause — for when the bill for the repeal of the Charter was brought up last Saturday one of our delegation moved its indefinite postponement and three voted for the motion, which carried by a majority of 40 to 27 — leaving of our delegation Daniel William Carder to stand alone in voting against it —

Now although the repeal of the Charter had not been made a test at the election yet from the avowals of the members elect, it was understood that they were all unfriendly to the institution and were expected to vote for the repeal of its Charter — here then is the second instance of its mischievous influence —

While the motion for the repeal was pending the utmost exertions were made by the company and its friends among the democratic party here to paralyse the measure — and all who dared to declare themselves in favour of the repeal or to support amendments of the Charter have been denounced as seceders from democracy — as disorganisers and as enemies to the honour and credit of the State as well as to the Constitution which they pretend to say guarantees the sacredness of all incorporations when they have been once acted on — A memorial was drawn up and sent round the County at great expense for signatures — and about 500 names were procured by every possible corrupt and deceptive means — a full development of which is daily expected to be made — this memorial was full of misrepresentation and falsehood — denouncing the honest democracy of the County as either fools or knaves — this memorial however I find they had not sufficient Courage to present to the legislature though a special messenger was employed to take it to Columbus —

I understand that it was the general wish of the truly democratic members of the lower house in particular that the subject of this Charter should should during the summer have a general and full discussion throughout the State as well the expediency of repeal as the Constitutional power of the legislature to repeal it and that it should become a test at the ensuing election — In this case it must be the duty of all our democratic Editors to give it all due consideration and as well as in their power to communicate information to the people — for my own part I have commenced that discussion and if you have had leisure to look into the Advertiser for three months back you will have seen the ground I have sought to occupy — In the discussion I promise myself and have had an able an honest and untiring coadjutor in the person of your sincere friend General Rob: T Lytle who has come in for a large share of obloquy for the part he has taken in exposing the ruinous institution — every exertion has been made by its members and their supporters to injure him in public estimation — but with no effect with any but the rotten advocates of a rotten cause — his popularity with the honest unsophisticated part of the Community stands firm and unwavering and his assailants lose ground in every attempt they make against him — to shew the lengths they go against that worthy man I enclose you a specimen which appeared in the Republican yesterday — it purports to be a letter from a Gentleman in Columbus — I know of but one who is likely to have written such a letter in that City — I do not say he wrote it but I cannot help saying that the person most qualified to obtain and communicate the information given in that letter is an agent and Stockholder in the Company — It is however but a small specimen of the vituperation so liberally dealt out against him in that paper

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for some time back — and if the source of that letter can be traced up to that agent I must say that his honesty or his patriotism is but problematical at best

Of the power of the legislature constitutionally to repeal such a charter as that of the Trust Company I cannot entertain a doubt — as the powers granted appear to me to be inconsistent with and hostile to the principles of the Constitution itself — to those thus to the people, I have used only expressions — but conclusive as may think my arguments I have been — from such information as I could obtain I would still be desirous of being further fortified by higher and better authority — might I presume to ask of you some expression to be communicated in the manner most agreeable to you and to be used with all due caution and circumspection in relation to the source from which it comes

I would have made the same request of Mr. Van Buren whose opinion I would much prize — but considering the position he occupies as a Candidate has induced me to decline making the application — his letter to our Committee for the 4th March celebration has given general satisfaction — but on the subject of repeal he is claimed by the Editor of the Republican as being on his side the question and opposed to the repeal of Charters — this I do not believe — but this Editor has been hardly enough to state the matter as a fact — and I would wish to be better informed before I would credit it as being true —

I have suggested to the Trust Company the propriety of surrendering their inordinate and unconstitutional powers and introducing into their Charter such amendments as might render their institution as harmless as any of the other Banking concerns in the State — and as the repeal bill will no doubt be brought up next session perhaps their open and avowed intention to surrender those powers and to apply for the amendments might have the effect of softening

down those asperities in the democratic ranks which have alarmed many good honest democrats who apprehend such a division in the party as may eventually operate agant the success of our election in November — for myself I have no great apprehensions that such division could extend further than the state elections — but still I would be anxious to have myself furnished with such cogent arguments as might operate upon the Company so as to induce them to put an end to the controversy by delaring publicly their intention of seeking for the ammendments and and surrendering powers which are so exceedingly objectionable

Please Sir to allow my feeling of the importance of this matter to plead my excuse for this long and I fear tedious letter — and allow me to conclude with asking of you a favour — Mr. Conclin afore mentioned has had an ardeous task at Columbus last winter for his endeavours to carry out the true democratic principles in doing so he also has incurred the hostility of the friends and supporters of the Trust Company — As a rebuke to them and an encouragement to him might I ask the favour of your naming him as one of the visitors to West point next summer — I know it would be flattering to him — and also would be a proof to those who have maligned him, that you feel very differently towards him —

I am Sir with the highest respect
and esteem your Obed.t Serv.t

Moses Dawson

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Mr Dawson letter
to be shewn to
Mr Blair. A.J. 1836
Ohio Life Insurance
Co.

1836

His Excellency the President of the United States

Washington City

Washington
March 17th 1836-

My dear Andrew,

I wrote you on the 15th- informing you of the receipt of yours from Maysville- on yesterday yours from Guiandot was recd- and this morning yours from Louisville of the 9th- we are happy to hear of your good health & speed progress May you be blessed with it untill you reach us again.

This morning Alexander left us for home via Philadelphia he has written to his brother John to make preparations thro Doctor Lawrence to meet the payment to Mr Rife of the $150, I advanced him here to enable him to return- I wish you to attend to this matter & see that this sum is paid Rife, and then inform me of the amount that will be due on the completion

19474

of the building—the debt due for articles for the former, when this is known we can make a calculation whether there will be any balance of the cotton to aid in the payment for the building &c &c—write us often. This is inclosed under cover to Col Armstrong to hand you on your reaching Nashville.

your dear Sarah writes you which is inclosed—she gives you all information about our dear little ones—all well and growing finely—in haste yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. junr.

P.S. judge White has unrobe himself at last—he voted in every stage against the nomenations of Taney, Kendall & Stevensons, but had the great mortification to see them all confirmed A. J.

A. Jackson Esqr. jr.
To be handed to him
as soon as he arrives
in Nashville —
by Col Armstrong

Annapolis March 17. 1836

Private

My dear Sir

I received yesterday letters from many of my friends informing me that my nomination as Chief Justice of the U. States had been confirmed by the Senate. I feel that the first letter I write after the receipt of this intelligence should be addressed to you, to express the deep sense I shall ever retain of the constant kindness with which you have supported me, until you have finally placed me in the high station which I now fill, and which is the only one under the Government that I ever wished to attain. There are indeed circumstances connected with my appointment, which render it even more gratifying than it would have been in ordinary times - In the first place I owe this honor to you to whom I had rather owe it than to any other man in the world - & I esteem it the higher because it is a token of your confidence in me. - In the second place I have been confirmed by the strength of my own friends - and go into the office not by the leave - but in spite of the opposition of the men who have so long & so perseveringly sought to destroy me - & I am glad to feel that I do not owe my confirmation to any forbearance on their part.

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And it is also not a little pleasant to find that Mr. Kendall with whom I have passed through so many trying scenes & who shared with me so largely the vindictive persecution of the panic war, was in the same session of the Senate in which I was confirmed & in the same hour, placed firmly in the high station to which you have called him — & which he is so entirely worthy to fill — and that he is no longer in the power of those who have sought & still desire to make him one of the victims of their vengeance. — And it is a still further gratification, to see, that if providence spares our lives, it will be the lot of one of the rejected of the panic Senate, as the highest judicial officer of the country to administer in your presence & in the view of the whole nation, the oath of office to another rejected of the same Senate, when he enters into the first office in the world, & to which it is now obvious that our enlightened and virtuous people are determined to elect him. The spectacle will be a lesson, which neither the people nor politicians should ever forget. —

I hope to be able to visit Washington before long to pay my respects to you in person

and am Dr. Sir with the
highest respect & regard
most truly your friend

R. B. Taney

1

Mr. Taney

S. J.

(appt chief justice
thanks — K)

Private

To
The President
of the U. States
Washington

19477

march 18th 1836

Know all men by these presents that whereas I became the purchaser of a tract of land in ~~said County~~ Wilson County sold by the Sheriff of said County on 12th day of September 1829 by virtue of a writ fieri facias to him directed from the Chancery Court of the second division held at Franklin in Williamson County State of Tenn. to wit at the October term of said Court 1827 which execution issued from a judgt of said Court that Thomas Watson obtained against Whelford Moore, Susannah Moore, Edward Moore, James Green Frances Pennington, David Riddle and Elizabeth Webb for the sum of Four hundred & five dollars & 76 cents besides the costs that had accrued which amounted to the sum of $60.76 cents, which land is known by the following boundaries, to wit Beginning at a branch on a Box elder running east along Jackson's line forty eight poles to a stake thence North 192 poles along Moody's line to the bank of Cumberland river to an oak and Dogwood, thence down the river with its Meanders to Jackson's corner on the bank, thence South along Jackson's line to a Mulberry on the side of the branch, thence with the Meanders of the branch to the beginning containing Ninety two & a half acres be the same more or less, and Whereas I have transferred & by these presents do transfer and convey the benefits of my purchase aforesaid to Thomas J Harris of said County of Wilson. And further I do direct and hereby authorize and request the Sheriff of said County of Wilson to convey said land and make the title to the same to the said Thomas J Harris.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my seal ~~of office~~ this 5th day of March 1836

Signed sealed & delivered
in presence of

Jas. W. Coggell (Seal)

Alfred McClain Proved 18th March 1836

R. L. Mayson

19443

State of Tennessee }
Wilson County }

Personally appeared before me Josiah T McClain Clerk of the County Court of said Wilson County Alfred McClain & Ramsey I Mayson subscribing witnesses to the within transfer & order to make a deed who being sworn depose and say they are acquainted with the within named James W Hoggatt and that he acknowledged the same to be his act and deed in their presence upon the day it bears date. Witness my hand at office this 18th day of March 1836

J T McClain

State of Tennessee }
Wilson County } I Alfred H Foster Register of Wilson County Certify that the within transfer and order to make a deed and certificate of probate thereon were duly Registered in my office in Book R page 198 this the 7th day of Sept. 1837

A. H. Foster Register
of Wilson County

Jno W Haggate

To } Conveyance

Thos J Harrison

Has paid 100$

1944

3

1836?

Work taken from the Original Bill

4. Chimney pieces . . . 8 $ · March 18	$32 1836
1. Folding Door	30.
4. Garret Windows	32
Sheeting Sheathing	80
Barge Board	6.
Framing and Open Walk on House .	140
Trap Door &c	15
Off for Second Story of Stairs	110
Column off. 1st } . . .	256.
Second do. 2 } Story of Porch	75
Back Porch	40
2. Chimney pieces Wing . . .	20
129. feet of Cornice	128
	964

Taken off for work not done $ 964
add front Porch . . . 972
~~8~~
8
3950
$ 3958 —

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Mold. [illegible] from the Original Bills

Chimney pieces	32
[illegible]	35
[illegible]	24
[illegible]	80

Nashville 18th March

[illegible]	110
[illegible]	15
[illegible]	120
[illegible]	230
[illegible]	75
Bath [illegible]	40
9 Chimney [illegible]	30
128 feet of Cornice	128
	964

5700
900
[illegible]

3950
750
186
4886
239
5145

3950
750
186
4886
239
5125

No. Washington, 23rd March 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Mrs. Sarah Jackson —— or Bearer,

Twenty five —— Dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

$25—

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Mrs. Andrew Jackson

Bot of A Coyle

1 pr of Ladies Sandals	@ 2.50	$ 2.50
3 " " " Kid Slippers	@ 1.50	4.50
2 " " " Blk. Satin do	@ 1.75 =	3.50
		$10.50

March 23, 1836

Recd payment
March 25th 1836 A Coyle

19480

Atalla Mississippi march the 23, 1836

President Jackson feeling beneath thy station in life I hardly know
how to adress you but feeling deeply interested in the subject that has
caused me to send a feeble petition to you in behalf of the poor set
lers believing that you are a man of feeling and integrity and would
have a perculiar feeling for the widow and the orphan and the poor
I have addressed you partly on my own account and part on the
account of my poor neighbours we have setled in shirkey survey mississippi
and without some aid from goverment we shall loose our land and
labour without any recompence whatever I am a poor widow with
a large family of small children and have come between six and
seven hundred miles to get land to try and raise my children but
it appears that I shall not get it unless congress is favourable to the set
lers for thare is many in my situation not provided with money to
by their land must undoutedly loose it as thare is always moneyed
men ready to oppress the widow and the orphan and the poor and to
turn them out of doors without respect to sect or feeling I have felt
the smart of it which has caused me to adress you I moved to this cou
ntry last fall with a vew of geting land at the sales the land was floa
ted and I was disopointed as a great many others with me but being
a poor woman I did not have the chance of a man so I appeal to you
for myself and all others in my situation being compeled to resort to some means
I this spring have setled on the floated land with a veiw to try and and
save it and to make something to live on but being scarce of money without
some kind act from congress we poor setlers of 1836 must suffer when
the moneyed men are able to live at thaire ease without it so I appeal to
19481

you in the behalf of setlers as they are generally poor and espeshaly for the setlers of 1836 for he that lendeth to the poor the widow and the orphan lendeth to the lord and it shall be recompenced to the after many days so we beg your favour and solicit your protection so far as your power extends I know not that thare has ever a woman addressed you before but being the head of a mamily and deeply interested for the same and seeing so much chakenry and fraud to get the poor setlers labour that I can not refrain from saying something in our behalf as one of a poor neighberhood if you think it woth your notice I would feel very thankful to have a few lines from under your hand as we take no papers and and all the news we get is verbal that I know not when we hear the straight tale direct them to Atala county paris so I remain your unknown friend

Andrew Jackson

Ruth C Green

Washington March 24. 1836

Dear Sir.

I have already on more than one occasion taken the liberty of communicating to you my views. as to the course necessary to be adopted and adhered to in carrying out successfully the present Deposite system.

The present application of the Agricultural Bank at Natchez to be appointed a Deposite Bank, furnishes a new occasion, and the deep interest which I feel in the permanent success of that measure, as much on account of others as myself leads me to avail of it, to express to you again the same views.

1st. I have believed from the commencement of "the experiment" that it was necessary to adopt, as an undeviating rule to select not a single Bank, beyond what is actually required for the convenience of the Treasury Department.

2d. In case the above rule is adhered to, all applications of Banks to become depositories of the public money for the mere purpose of being built up on the credit of the Public money or increasing, or establishing a reputation with the use of the same, will

be

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be met with a prompt and decisive answer. So also, in the cases where Banks are pressed by political partizans, to be appointed, in most cases, more from considerations of a personal character than of public benefit, a ready answer is at hand.

I am fully satisfied that I do not err, and the experience of the past justifies me in making the assertion; that we are sure of permanent success, while we select no more Banks, than are absolutely required for the convenience of the Treasury Department, in conducting the fiscal operations of the Government, and taking care that those, shall be of sound condition, and well conducted; while in case we once deviate from that rule, the ultimate consequence will be, from the same experience, a total failure. -

When the charter of the old Bank of the United States expired in 1811. Mr Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury employed State Banks as the fiscal Agents of the Treasury. He employed no more than he found the convenience of the Department required. He stoutly resisted all importunities to increase the number beyond that. By adhering rigidly to this plan, every thing went on prosperously and securely while he remained at the head of the Department. Mr Dallas succeeded Mr Gallatin. He was ambitious. He sought and

was

was desirous of acquiring popularity. One of his first acts after he entered on the duties of the Department, was to appoint a large number of additional Deposite Banks. In this measure the foundation of future disasters and losses to the Treasury Department was laid. The loss of more than a million of dollars to the Treasury followed, which would not have happened, had the plan of Mr Gallatin not been deviated from. This was not all. The charter of the Bank of the United States grew out of it. To me, it is clear, that the same consequences must follow now, in case the same course is pursued. This I believe would be the natural consequence under ordinary circumstances. But there are difficulties to contend with now, which did not exist at the time alluded to. We are now engaged in a new war with an Institution, which lately exhibited a power little inferior to that of the Government itself and though deriving its existence from a different authority, now, it is declared to be stronger than ever. That Institution has associated itself with the aristocracy of the country, and the united force of both, is now employed to break down the Government, and the Democracy of the country. It is a war in which there can be no compromise. One party must be vanquished, the other must triumph. Under these circumstances, I conceive that

more

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more than ordinary vigilance is required, at this time.

It is a fact that cannot be denied, that a majority of the Deposite Banks, are directed by men politically opposed to the administration, so far as they meddle with politics. It is also a fact, that most of these Banks are directed by merchants, with whom generally considerations of interest are paramount to those of politics. Therefore, as far as it can be done, is it not better to secure their fidelity, by making it for their interest to be faithful? That is done, and the security of the Treasury Department increased by appointing the smallest number of Deposite Banks possible. Indeed, the smaller the number, the easier managed; the greater the security; and the less danger of defection or accident.

In regard to the application of the Agricultural Bank to be appointed a Deposite Bank, I can see no reason whatever why it should be granted. That Bank has no just claims, nor can I discover that the convenience of the Treasury Department calls for another Bank in Mississippi.

The Agricultural Bank was appointed a Deposite Bank in July 1834, at the close of the panic session. All the necessary papers were forwarded to it at that time, which were returned and

the

the appointment declined. This in my opinion, should forever preclude its obtaining the appointment, more particularly when it desired the appointment, owing to its friendly feelings towards the Bank of the United States. One third of its capital stock is held in Philadelphia by the Bank partizans, among whom are to be included some of the present Directors of the Bank of the United States.

I will ask what reliance is to be placed in an Institution thus circumstanced, particularly while engaged in a war with a great and powerful Institution for which it has already shewn such marked partiality?

While I consider the above a sufficiently strong objection, to the Agricultural Bank, I have others still stronger. They are to be found in the condition of the Bank. Mr. Webster charged that the immediate means of the Deposite Banks to meet the immediate demands was as one to six, and argued that the money was unsafe in consequence. His statement was false. The comparison of the two was in reality was one to three and a half.

The condition of the Agricultural Bank is as follows; viz:

Notes

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Notes in circulation	$879.110
Deposites	421.526
Balance due State Banks	317.949
	$1,618.585

Its specie was	$110.504
Notes of other Banks	111.944
	222.448

making immediate means on hand to meet immediate demands equal to about 1 to 8; also about 1 of Specie on hand, to 8 of paper in circulation! This is not all. One half of the capital stock of the Bank, is loaned out on paper, having more than twelve months to run.

Under any circumstances whatever, to select a Bank in the condition ~~of~~ the Agricultural Bank is in, would in my humble opinion be perfectly suicidal. Yet this Bank is recommended by three out of four of the Mississippi delegation as a well regulated Institution, and safe depository of the public funds. This shews the danger of relying upon the recommendations of those who speak from general impressions without any knowledge of facts.

I do not hesitate to declare the Agricultural Bank

to

to be in a condition that it must speedily contract its business, to place it in a sound state. This it wishes to avoid, as it will be an unpopular measure. Hence its strenuous efforts to obtain a share of the Public Deposites.

If another Bank was necessary in the State of Mississippi, one at Vicksburg ought to be appointed, being nearer to many of the Land Offices in that State, and to all in Arkansas, the whole of which deposite at Natchez.

The argument that the Agricultural Bank has established a Branch at Pontitok, is nugatory, when the fact is stated, that the Union Bank at Nashville, takes the public money at that place, and gives credit to the Government at the former place, free of any expense to the Government. Besides this, the whole of the money arising from sales at Pontitok, is to be invested on account of the Indians, so that but little advantage will accrue to any Institution from the use of the money.

I must repeat, I see no necessity for the appointment of an additional Deposite Bank in Mississippi, under any circumstances. The capital of the Planter's Bank is upwards of Four millions of dollars. Besides this, it has given personal security. The whole amount

of

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of public money on deposite at any one time, has been about two millions and a half of dollars. Of this there has hardly ever been beyond six or seven hundred thousand dollars which has not been under orders for transfer. The past experience, during a time of unprecedented and severe trial gives evidence of the fidelity of its managers to the trust reposed in it by the Government, and Mr. Walker testifies to the "acknowledged financial ability with which the Planters Bank of our State is conducted." I quote his own words.

Under all these circumstances, I cannot but view it as attended with danger, to select the Agricultural Bank, and impolitic to select any additional Deposite Bank in the State of Mississippi.

Very respectfully,
Your mo. obt servt

R. M. Whitney

The President.

P. S. I ought not to omit stating that the Union Bank at Nashville, has given the personal security of its officers and directors for the safety of the Public money.

Washington March 25. 1836

Dear Sir,

In my letter to you of yesterday, I stated the immediate liabilities of the Agricultural Bank to be 1.618.584 and the immediate means to meet the same 222.448 or about 1 of means to 8 of liabilities.

The State of the Planters Bank at a much later date and when the liabilities had increased was as follows-

Bal. due to Banks	298.451
Circulation	2.605.778
Individual Deposits	957.869
Public Deposits	2.761.980
	6.624.079

Means- Gold & Silver	429.715	
Notes of other Bks-	368.991	798.706

or less than 8 to 1-

But it is not a fair statement to make, to include the treasury deposits as immediate liabilities at home; because, the Department has issued drafts to be paid at New Orleans for all but about half a

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millions of dollars, and the Bank has Domestic Bills of Exchange now running to maturity to the amount of upwards of Six millions of dollars monthly payable in New Orleans to meet the payment of the Treasury Drafts. There you take the same items in the Planters Bank that I do in the Agricultural Bank, the former has 1 to 5 and the latter 1 to 8.

Independent of all this, I wish now to place the Planters Bank in its true light before you. Great injustice has been done that Bank, and not only to that Bank but to the State of Mississippi by the doubts which have been suggested as to the safety of the Public money deposited in it. It is the safest Bank which we have among the whole of the Deposite Banks. Not only that, but it is the only one which is established upon the true and proper principles. I give you the

proofs. The following is the second section of the act incorporating the Planters Bank

"And be it further enacted, that "the faith of the State of Mississippi is hereby "pledged to make good all losses which may "accrue from deficiency of the funds of said bank, "or by other means, in proportion to the amount "of Stock which the State shall possess therein; "and that each and every Stockholder shall, in "his private and natural capacity, be held "liable to each and every person who shall "suffer damage or loss by means aforesaid, "to make good said loss or damage in a "ratio proportioned to the amount of Stock "he, she, or they, shall hold in said bank."

The capital Stock of the Bank is Four millions of dollars. The State owns three millions and Individuals one million of dollars.

There are thirteen Directors; seven of whom are chosen annually by the Stockholders; and six appointed "biennially by the ~~and~~

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~~and~~ Governor of the State of Mississippi by and with the advice and consent of the Senate"

I cannot but say that I think it it unwise and impolitic to appoint another Bank in Mississippi in which the State has no interest; the stock of which to the extent of one third is owned by the supporters of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, when you have a Bank, three fourths the property of the State, the State in that proportion pledged for the safety of the debts of the Bank, and the individual stockholders liable in their individual character for the other fourth of the ~~capital~~ debts.

I feel, that I am but discharging my duty, to resist by every fair means, the appointment of the Agricultural Bank. Its condition is such as to lead to attacks which cannot be defended against. This is the first time I have been able to place the Planters Bank before you in its true light.

Very Respectfully

R. M. Whitney

The President,

Washington March 25th 1836

My son,

I inclose you a letter received today from Mr. Hobbs from which I infer that he pays but little attention to the Stock. When I was at home, when I was engaged both in building, clearing and farming, I always kept my oxen in good order, altho I had them in their yokes daily, but this was done by always attending & seeing them regularly fed & watered. When I found the driver had neglected feeding regularly, I ordered him upon a small allowance, as well as chastening him for it, and thus with attention Mr. Persons kept his 12 oxen as fat as his horses - but when I see Mr. Hobbs say in his letters that the young colts looks badly notwithstanding they have enough of corn, oats, & fodder and a dry stable to go into, I want no better proof of the want of regularity in feeding. They are overfed some days & starved the next - the hand that attends to them fills their trough one morning & perhaps does not see them again in two. It is the

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overseers business to see all the stock
daily in the winter season, sometimes
in the morning & again sometimes
in the evening, and when he finds the
stock neglected at once punish the
hand charged with their keeping — we
lost a great many last year, and when
I hear of their bad condition this and
a plenty to give them why there
must be sheer neglect of them and
for this neglect the overseer is an-
-swerable, and I wish you to enquire
& tell him frankly that he will
be held responsible — That oxen, where
there are plenty of food, at this season
of the year is poor & broke down, shows
that carelessness in an overseer, for
which he ought to be dismissed —
They hands have had nothing to do
this last winter but take care of
the stock & yet they, with plenty
of forrage are all poor & some
dying — say to Mr Hobbs this is care-
-lessness in an overseer unpardonable

& unexcusable - we have lost more
in stock than two such crops
would pay for - this is truly pulling
out the bung & drawing in the
Spickett.

I wish you to select twelve
young steers for oxen, have those
that are large enough put into
the yoke & broke & those oxen that
are poor & broke down turned out
& the next fall fattened for beef -
when once broken down they are
unfit for work oxen - and if I
live to get home I will shew you
& all overseers, how easy it is to
keep oxen always fat, and doing
more business than when neglected
& broken down.

I see Campbell has got badly
hurt - but is of no account - Make
Dunwoody take & train your colts -
Mr Pool has made the colt sore
by putting him to gallopping be-
-fore he got over the soreness occa-
-sioned by rubbing his legs when

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first put into training, and in
this way has got [illegible] restive
& I suppose has spoiled him —
— If this is the course he must be put
into walking again & quieted before
he is again attempted to be gallop-
ed, or you will get him ruined, by
flying the track. I wish you to
look over the conduct of the over-
seer with strictness — I have lost
more property since I have been
here than in a long life before
and I have no doubt the most of it
from neglect of overseers — we
must make better crops, and pre-
serve our stock better or we
will be soon in a state of want &
poverty — My son, you must assume
energy & command hand over con-
cerns are to be attended to by Mr Hobbs,
and let him know, you must be
obeyed.
your last letter received was from
Louisville Ky. I have been much

Recd Nashville 26. March 1836 of Andw. Jackson (paid by R. Armstrong) Four Hundred Dollars in part of the Carpenter work of the Hermitage House - now building

$400 00

Joseph Reiff &
Wm. C. Hume

19491

General Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

28 March	11½ corn beef 92c (29) 18 Beef 1.44	$ 2.36
29 "	Steak 62. Sausages 25 (30)	.87
30 "	43 Beef 3.44 - 8 Veal 80 - 15 Beef 1.05	5.29
	12½ larding bacon 1.50 Calfs feet 50. 12 Mutton 96	2.96
	12 sweet breads 1.50 Calfs liver 25	1.75
31 "	10 sweet breads 1.25 - Steak 62 - liver 50	2.37
	Sausages 25 - 34 ham 5.10 - 26 lard 4.42	9.77
1 April	12 corn beef 1.20 (2d) 4 suet 40 - 40 Beef 6.75	8.35
2 "	14 rump 1.12 Sausages 25 - 13 Mutton 1.04	2.41
		$ 36.13

Recd Paymt - J. W. Walker

19492-3

Genl. Jackson
$ 36.13

Nashville March 26th
1836

Dear Genl

I Have of this date made a draft On you in favour of Miss Trimes at Seven Months after date for Four Hundred Dollars ($400) Please Send Miss Reeps Hames Receipt for the Same Herewith inclosd

Respectfully
I am Your Servt

R Armstrong

Gel Andrew Jackson
President U.S.

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1111

Col Robert
Armstrongs
letter enclosing
Rueff & Samuel Staff
Receipt for $400 - Hardy
for A. J. Jnr. [illegible]
600 [illegible] at 4 months
bill [illegible] to be taken
this [illegible] due on Septr
[illegible] when due - This
[illegible] with the
receipt of Rueff &
[illegible] to be care=
fully preserved
A. J.
This letter answd
2nd April 1836
A. J.

Washington
March 29th 1836—

My son
your letter from Memphis reached us this morning & we are delighted to hear of your continued health & progress & that you will soon reach your journeys end. We have just recieved two letters from Col Armstrong of the 17th & 18th instant informing us of the loss of our furniture by the burning of the Steam Boat Randolph what part of our furniture has been lost by this burning, we do not know nor can Col Armstrong inform us— you have the bills of lading and the no. of the boxes & bales, by which you will be enabled to discover & inform us— your dear Sarah on my request has wrote you upon this subject, which I hope you will attend to, as early as possible, & send on a memorandom that we may endeavour to have them replaced & forward when you & Sarah goes on thro the canal to Pitts=burgh & thence to Nashville.

This catastrophy will make it nec=essary that I should have more means

and in one of my letters said to you to enquire whether the tract in the western District, or part of it, could be sold, & for what. you told me some time ago, that there was a man that would give five dollars per acre, for 400 acres, if you can get that for it in cash, I authorise you to sell it. you can with truth say that I had declined taking that offer for it, because it was too low, but the burning of my house, & now my furniture, makes it necessary for me to sell. attend to this my son.

Our dear little ones, Sarah has told you about. the little dear boy Andrew was a little unwell last night is better & Sarah & the two dear children salute you with a kiss, and I add my prayers for your continued health & speedy re=turn to us.

I see the Nashville Banner filled with letters from Bear of the most abominable falshoods. such as

I have abused Col Polk, and
Cambreleng for not attacking
wise as ever - This you may say
to Mr. Holly that little hireling of Bells, to
lie for him, or to publish his
letters, is as base a lie as was pu=
=blished in the Republican, about Grundy which
I have noticed to counter as a base
falshood, & have the documents
to prove it so, and when I reach
Nashville I will make him and
all the letter writers in Washing=
=ton notorious for their falshoods
published about me - This you
may say to every one, but this
letter you are not to shew to
any one - write us soon about
the furniture, your journey &
success, about our family & farm
In haste your affectionate
father - be not uneasy about
your dear little family I will
take care of them

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr Jnr.

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19

#

A. Jackson Jnr

mentions Col. a.f.

Detroit, March 30th, 1836.

To Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States.

Honored Sir,

I take pleasure in presenting my friend, John Clark Esqr, who came to Washington on business, and is desirous of paying his respects, to the President of the United States.—

Mr Clark is the Gentleman, of whom I had the honor, not long since, of recommending, as a fit person for filling One of the Land Offices, about to be established by Congress, in this Territory.

Mr Clark is an old & long tried republican, formerly from the State of Maine, where himself, with but few others, first raised the standard of Democracy & against fearful odds, & to this day, with uncompromising spirit, holds to the faith; & I am happy to say, is among the leaders

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of those, who defend, & sustain the principles of your Administration, in this Territory.—

I would respectfully solicit your attention, to the statements of Capt. Clark, relative to the Acts, & doings of our Legislature, of which body, he is a Member, in the upper Branch; & one of those, who filed a protest against premature Legislation, which you have probably seen.— Mr Clark will give you a faithful view of our internal concerns, & the state, feelings & views, of the People in relation to them— as well as their views, relative to the measures, about to be taken by Congress, concerning their Boundaries &c.—

After an expression of my unalterable prayer, for your triumph over a purse-proud Aristocracy, & ambitious aspirants for power— I will remain, as ever, your true friend, & truly Obedt. Servt.,

Andrew Mack

To.

Andrew. Jackson

President of the U. States.

pr

John Clark Esqr.

Col Mask

New Orleans 31. March 1836

His Excellency
A. Jackson
Dear Sir

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Mr. Morgan who visits Washington for a short time preparatory to the departure of himself and family for Europe with a view to the restoration of his health -

Mr. M is a Gentleman of intelligence and high standing in this community, and it affords me unfeigned gratification to believe that you will appreciate his worth and extend to him your kind hospitalities & attentions

Remember me to Majr. Donelson & his family & believe me yr. friend

J. H. Overton

19508

Judge J. H. Overton
introduces

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Washington
D. C.

Mr. Morgan &

The President of the U. States
1836 To John Coburn Agt.

Apl 1 To 2 Bu Meal . 150 _ 2 Currants 40 _ $ 1.90
" " Twine 1.50 4 lb 25 Soap 2.25 _ 3.75
4 " 25 Soap 2.00 _ 1 Jar Mustard 4.37 _ 6.37
6 " ½ Nutmegs 1.00 _ 7 lb ¼ Bu Corn 50 _ 1.50

13.12

Recd the above in full
John Coburn

19502

Prest. A Jackson Dr.
1836 To First Presbyterian Church,

For rent of 1 Pew, No. 6 for the quarter ending on the 31 day of March — at $32 $\frac{50}{100}$ per annum, - - $ 8. 12½

Received payment,
John Kennedy — Treasurer.

19503

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr
1836. To W. T. McKelden
April 3rd To 116 Loaves of Bread 5 cts $ 5. 80
" " To Crackers & Rolls .25
$ 6.05

Recd payment W. T. McKelden

19504

1836 Dr.

To First Presbyterian Church,

For rent of ½ Pew, No. [illegible] for the quarter ending on the 31 day of March at $3? per annum, $8.12½

Received payment,

Treasurer.

Washington April 2nd 1836

Dear Andrew,

In my last I gave you the account just then received from Col Armstrong, of the loss of our furniture by fire on board the Steamer Randolph at the warf at Nashville. I requested Major Lewis to write Mr. South for information of the Nos. of the packages with the contents of each, that we might know what were in those lost—the enclosed letter will give the information on that head. We will be anxious to receive the positive information of all that is lost, and what part has safely come to hand, that arrangements may be made to have them replaced.

In my last I informed you that our dear little Andrew was not well—he had quite a severe attack, has recovered & is sprightly again, but has had a very bad soar mouth & gums & frets a little still, but is over the disease whatever it might be. your

19585

dear Sarah has written you which I enclose you & I have no doubt told you all about the dear little ones it may be said they are all in good health and all join in affectionate regards - Major Morton is here in good health and will soon get through the business that brought him on

I have just recd. a letter from Mr Hobbs, at its date, no cotton seed has arrived - I hope it will be up in good season - Mr Hobbs sends me the no. & weight of 17 bales of cotton but from the manner in which he writes, I would suppose, that 6 of these were that which he ginned for the seed & Thos. J. Donelson, if that be the case then we have only made eight bales - the 17 bales were bad enough, but this would be shameful, and still worse the loss of seventy of our oxen & other stock. but write me about all our affairs with my prayers for your health & speedy return I remain your affectionate father

A. Jackson Esqr. Jr. - Andrew Jackson

No. Washington, 2d April 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to. I. Bolounger ——— or Bearer,

one thousand & ninety eight ——— Dollars, 68/100

$1098=68 — Andrew Jackson

19507

al Jackson

1836 To John Walker Dr

4 April	200 Bacon 30.00 28 Beef 2.24	$ 32.24
5 "	15 Beef 1.50 - 10 sweet breads 1.25. 12 Beef 75	3.50
	Sausages 25 (6) 10 Beef 1.25 - 7 Mutton 44	1.94
7 "	18 Mutton 1.44 - 12 Beef 1.20 - 32 Beef 3.20	5.84
	48 Beef 6.00 Hogs feet 50 - 28 Beef 2.80	9.30
8 "	12 Beef 1.20 Soup beef 75 10 Mutton 80	2.75
9 "	15 Beef 1.20 Sausages 25 - 16 Beef 1.60	3.05
		$ 58.62

Recd Paid Jno Walker

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Genl Jackson
$58.62

No. Washington. 4th april 1836 —

Bank of the Metropolis,

Pay to Andrew Jackson — or Bearer,

Twenty — Dollars $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$20 —

19509

No. Washington, 4th april 1836

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Templeman & Denham — or Bearer,

Twelve — Dollars, $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$12 —

19510

No. Washington, 4 april 1836 -

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to Geo. Lamb ——— or Bearer,

seven ——— Dollars, 87.72/100

Andrew Jackson

$7=87.72

19511

The President of the U. States

To John Coltum

1836

Apl 4 To 80 Bus coal @ 33 ⅓ ——— 26.40

" hauling Coal from Offices and getting it out of cellar 4.00

" 8 Tons L. Coal @ 11$ ——— 88.00

Recd the above = $118.40

John Coltum

19512

No. Washington, 4th april 1836 -

Bank of the Metropolis,

PAY to John Kennedy J. Laborer ——— or Bearer,

Eight dollars ——— Dollars, 12.72/100

Andrew Jackson

$8=12.72 -

19513

No 3 ~

B. 1th P. 382 ~
John Coborn for
Lehigh & richmond Coal
J Boulanger

Rec'd the above in full
John Coborn